

Silent Worker.

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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5 CENTS A COPY

Some Deaf Teachers of the Deaf

JOHN BURTON HOTCHKISS.

BY AGATHA TIEGEL HANSON.

"He brought us wonders of the new and old ;
We shared all climes with him. The Arab's tent
To him its story-telling secret lent.
And, pleased, we listened to the tales he told.
His task beguiled with songs that shall endure,
In manly, honest thoroughness he wrought ;
From humble home-lays to the heights of thought
Slowly he climbed, but every step was sure."

JOHN BURTON HOTCHKISS was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1845, and lost his hearing at nine years of age. In 1863 he graduated from Old Hartford, where Dr. Noyes was one of his teachers. He then went through the full course at Gallaudet College, graduating in 1869 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Since then he has, as tutor and professor, been connected with the college.

It is as professor that he is so well and widely known. He is interested personally in each student who sits under him. A great reader and thinker, he has a ready grasp of his theme, and the sympathy and intuition that enable him to be filled and engrossed by it, as well as to fill and engross his hearers. He makes history real and living. With his knowledge he takes a paragraph from a text-book, and dwells on it till it is a picture moving before the eyes. The French revolution, the customs of centuries ago, the characters of kings and of men who live in their immortal words and deeds, all are painted so vividly that they are no longer printed names and dates, but men that lived and events that happened near to the students. It is a tradition among the latter that he knows instinctively which of those sitting in the semi-circle before him in the class-room are not prepared for the recitation, and without fail there comes down on their unready heads a perfect rain of questions on the lesson.

The professor is public-spirited, and takes a keen interest in all the questions of the day; his talks and scintillant arguments are an education in themselves to the student. Quick to detect and cast aside the illogical and the untrue, his opinions are clear and decided. From hearing them advanced, the students learn to think, discern and argue for themselves, as becomes citizens of our great republic.

One of the traits in the professor that makes him doubly dear, at least to the male students, is his lively interest in their athletics. At a match-game he is generally present as a spectator, and the next morning discusses the fine points in it to an attentive circle of hearers. His stand is ever against rowdyism and an encouragement to true sportsmanship.

Few realize that a thorough mastery of the sign-language is a matter of study and concentration, the same as is entailed in the mastery of any other language. Legions of teachers, chiefly hearing, engaged in the profession of educating the deaf throughout our country, know some-

thing of signs, but they know no more of the sign-language, than they would of the French after committing a few words and phrases. At Gallaudet College the sign-language, as used in the chapel in addresses to the student-body, is as near correctness as it has yet attained. Professor Hotchkiss excels in his command of this picture language so loved and defended by the deaf, and his lectures are always largely attended. He can sway the emotions of his audience at will by the play of his hands and arms, and the glint of his eyes.

In the alumni corner of the college monthly, the *Buff and Blue*, the professor keeps close to those he once instructed, though they are now



JOHN BURTON HOTCHKISS, M.A.
Professor of History and English in Gallaudet College.

scattered and absorbed by their various callings and not a few have gray hairs. His racy sense of humor and skill in cloaking his ideas in speech, make his columns eagerly sought for and read.

In 1887 the professor married a hearing lady, and they have three children. His wife is elevated in intellect and character, and a pleasant entertainer. It is one of the bright memories of the alumnus to look back on an occasional evening spent in his easy home.

An exchange says that a deaf woman is seldom successful in running for office because she has to stop so often to see if her hat is on straight.—*Woodland, Calif., Mail.*

Be like a true English gentleman, who holds that truth is the foundation of honour, and that honour is dear to him as the breath of his nostrils.—*Kenilworth.*

Chefoo, China.

DEAF SCHOOL NEWS.—SEPT., 1899.

SEPTEMBER! and with it comes regular school work and the beginning of a new school year; besides, very important changes for the Deaf School.

During the vacation the question of a future home for the school had to be seriously considered. The two years for which we had rented this place end with November and a change must be made. Dr. Douthwaite, who is the missionary physician here, strongly advised us to push the matter as rapidly as possible for health reasons, and he kindly consented to act as one of the Committee with Rev. George Cornwell, whose name is already familiar to many of our readers. Rev. W. O. Elterick, of the same mission (Am. Presbyterian,) and Mr. Wm. Russell were added to the Committee. The Rev. A. W. Douthwaite, M.D., who has charge of the medical work in connection with the China Inland Mission, and and Mr. Russell of the same mission, who is a practical business man and architect, will represent the interests of our English cousins in the Deaf School.

We are specially favored in having enlisted the interest and help of these four gentlemen and feel that we now have a Committee that will command the confidence of the public, which includes the deaf of Great Britain and America, and other persons who may be interested in the cause of the deaf.

Mr. Cornwell will write about the arrangements made with a native Bank here for the use of money sufficient to buy land and commence buildings: these are such that practically we rent the place of them with the privilege of purchasing it at first cost whenever we have the money.

Through Mr. Russell and his native assistant we have been able to purchase a most beautiful site for the building near the beach on the East Hill in the vicinity of the China Inland Mission Schools, and we could hardly desire anything finer for situation. Plans have been made and the buildings already commenced, and we hope, before the end of November to have the rooms ready so that we can move the school.

The rooms, which are in Chinese, except the school building, consist of a kitchen, store room, dining-room, a room for the supervisor and cook and a dormitory for fifteen boys. In the school building, which is largely in foreign style, there are four rooms, only one of which we will use for the school at present, as we shall be obliged to make our own home in three of them.

These buildings are at the west end of the lot, and the plan is to put up similar ones at the east end for a girls' school, and then there will still be room enough for a comfortable little house between for the home of the foreign teacher.

This gives the Deaf School a home for 1900 and the loving friends another year to work and pray for the needed funds. Is our faith small that we are so straightened? Or does not the "Lord of All" care for the Chinese deaf? Surely He does, and we send this letter forth with an earnest prayer, that, as the 19th century slips away into

the past and the 20th century dawns, bright and eager with plans for helping mankind you will not let the poor heathen deaf be forgotten. Make secure to their interests this *one* school by a gift consecrated to Him who said to one, "Ephphatha."

As we expected, an early letter has come from Mrs. Edwards, (See April letter) written after she reached her home in Beechwood, Rockdale, Eng. A friend has kindly offered to support a boy at school and her thoughts immediately turned to the deaf lad at Paiguen Fu. As she requested we wrote to the friends there, saying we would be glad to receive him and it is hoped he will reach here before the winter weather.

Mrs. Muirhead writes of the pleasure it gives her to forward a gift from a mission band in a Presbyterian Church in Liverpool. We have to thank ever so many people for this gift,—first Mrs. Muirhead for her letter printed in the *North China Herald*; then Miss Combs who sent the letter to her aunt, and lastly these new friends in Liverpool.

Sometime ago a friend in China, wrote asking for more information about the work, and in reply to what we sent her, there came a gift for the school and a kind, sympathetic letter. Mrs. Lowrie has twice been interested in Chinese deaf boys, one of whom died. We wish the little boy she speaks of now could come to school for a time.

News has come of another little deaf girl in Shanghai whose friends would like to send her to school. It does almost make us unhappy to write that we can't take girls yet. Now, let us see what must be done before we can take girls;—first, we must pay for the land already bought, and for this we need one thousand dollars, U. S. currency, or £200-0-0 English money; then, to pay for the buildings already commenced for the boys' school, eighteen hundred dollars, or £360 and for the well, wire fence, etc., two hundred dollars, or £40-0-0; making in all three thousand dollars (\$3,000) or £600-0-0. For the girls' school we shall need two thousand dollars (\$2,000) U. S. currency, or £400-0-0 English money, as it will need a little more than for the boys' school, because we had some material on hand for that.

Five thousand dollars needed immediately! How many are already to work for us?

We acknowledge with thanks the following gifts received during the last three months of July, August and September:

From Miss Dewar, Edinburgh, handkerchiefs, sold for	\$30.00
" Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Pruitt, Hwang Hien, for Memorial fund	\$10.00
" Miss L. Vaughan, Chefoo, for Memorial fund	6.00
" Mrs. Muir, Mission Band, Pres. Church Liverpool	20.00
" Mrs. C. P. Lowrie, Pavingfer, China, \$50 less 2 per. com.	49.00
" China Inland Girls' School, per Miss Burton	5.00
" Friends in Japan	1.20

Silver Mexican \$121.35
Equal to about \$60 U. S. currency, or £12-0-0 Eng. money.

OCTOBER, 1899.

Dr. Douthwaite, the beloved physician, after a few days illness, passed over to the better land on Oct. 5th, and the whole community, both foreign and native is in mourning. It is seldom the privilege of even a missionary to fill a more honoured place in the hearts of the people than did Dr. Douthwaite. Everyone stopped, hushed and saddened, with a keen sense of personal loss when the word came of his departure. Words of eulogy seem out of place. His was a life to live, — a life to die. He was more than a physician to those who came under his care. The courtly, Christian gentleman, the kindly sympathetic friend, the wise and faithful counsellor is gone, and in his going the Deaf School loses a sincere and valued friend.

Memorial services were held in the Presbyterian chapel for the native Christians, and in the Union Chapel for the foreigners. The burial services were attended by nearly every English speaking resident of Chefoo and a large company of Chinese. The coffin was borne to the cemetery gate by Chinese Christians, escorted by a native military band and followed by a large number of soldiers who had received personal treatment from him. As the coffin was lowered into the grave three

volleys were fired. Thus did these poor people seek to honor the dead, not quite comprehending why his life was so radiant, but knowing that he had given to them his best, showing no difference between rich or poor, the commanding officer or the common soldier; while in the minds of many the scenes in the Red Cross Hospital, under his efficient management at the time of the Japanese war, were still fresh.

We turn reluctantly from the open grave, which is after all but the gateway to unseen things lingering, if perchance we might catch a vision of the glories "which eye hath not seen," or our souls be thrilled by one strain of "the song of the redeemed." Heaven must come very close to earth when our gracious Saviour stoops to take into His loving embrace such a good man as Dr. Douthwaite, and others like him who have preceded us only by a little; and China becomes consecrated ground when such precious dust finds here its resting place until the resurrection morn.

Last term a father brought his little son to school. He is called Sei Yin-nai. The father is a literary graduate and well-to-do, so we were surprised that his little boy should be so poorly dressed and asked the father why he had spent no money in getting him ready for school. He replied, "I will wait and see whether he learns anything or not. If he does well then I will get him some school clothes." The weeks passed quickly and little Yin-nai learned very little. He seemed almost stupid and we saw him go home with the feeling that probably he would not return; especially as we had told the father that he must bring a gift of grain to the school from his farm.

All September passed away and Yin-nai did not come. We had almost given him up, when early this month he made his appearance, bright and happy with new clothes throughout. He seemed like another boy and went to work with a will, and now we consider him one of the brightest in the school. His brother, who came with him, said that he was so eager to return that they could not keep him at home. The father did not come because he had not the grain to bring. Are you not glad that Yin-nai can come to school and that your help has made it possible? He would thank you if he could. He often thanks me, putting his little hands together in pretty Chinese fashion.

Work on the buildings is progressing nicely. The walls in the living rooms have been plastered and as soon as they are dry we will move the school. As Mr. Russell is building quite extensively for the C. I. M. we have been able to save considerable by purchasing materials through his men. Through the influence of our consuls, working together, Mr. Sundius (Eng.) for the C. I. M. and Fowler (Am.) for the Deaf School, we were given permission by the Chinese magistrate to have stone quarried from a hill near by at about half the cost it would otherwise have been. For the inside walls we are using sun-dried brick, made on the ground, so they cost only the making, and these, with a facing of burned brick, do very well for outside walls under verandas.

Here is a problem for you all to solve. One American cent is equal to two silver Mexican cents, and one Mexican cent is equal to eight Chinese cash, which will pay for the making of nine sun-dried bricks. How cheap will a wall be made of these bricks? Answer. Cheap as dirt.

Remember the \$5,000.00 U. S. currency, that is needed immediately! How many schools are there for the deaf in Great Britain and America? How much would each school have to give to raise the \$5,000.00?

Would not your gift, tho' small, help? Surely you can pay for some of these sun-dried bricks. We shall need thousands of them before the necessary buildings are completed.

No letters were sent out during July and August, but we mailed to some of the friends, as far as the extra copies would go, the account of the closing exercises of the school that appeared in the Shanghai *Mercury*. Mr. Cornwell kindly gave us the use of his large school-room, which, in spite of the heat, was crowded with friends, native and foreign, who showed a keen appreciation. See how God honours our weak faith by sending these gifts,—

From Mr. and Mrs. Southard, C. I. M. on leaving Chefoo	\$10.00
From Mr. and Mrs. Mc Gwan, C. I. M. Prep. School	\$10.00

"The Lord will provide."

MUTES' FOOT BALL RECORD.

Remarably Successful Season of Gallaudet College, Washington.

OF all the college football teams that struggled for honors on the gridiron during the past season, none organized from a fewer number of men or made more creditable record than did Gallaudet College, the Government institute for the deaf and dumb, situated on the boundary line of the city of Washington, on picturesque Kendall Green.

In a schedule of nine games with the strongest teams in this section Gallaudet was victorious seven times, including notable triumphs over the universities of Virginia and Maryland and the Washington Young Men's Christian Association, scoring a total of 179 points against 27 points by her opponents in all the games played. The all-star eleven representing the Baltimore Medical College, and Georgetown University were the only teams to defeat Gallaudet winning by score 12 to 0 and 5 to 0 respectively. Gallaudet began her development early the middle of September with not more than 125 students to draw upon. The foot ball players have been fortunate in the possession of two instructors who are graduates of Harvard and Yale and well versed in the tactics of the game, and also the presence of an experienced former player from Brown University. Gallaudet was put to a severe test for her opening game of the season against the exceptionally strong Baltimore Medical College eleven which averaged twenty pounds heavier, from two to three years more experience per man and which won by a score of 12 to 0. The Eastern High School of the District of Columbia and Washington College of Maryland, were easy propositions, each being beaten by the same large score of 33 to 0.

Saturday, October 21, was a memorable day for Gallaudet, when her team journeyed to Charlottesville, Va., and won a victory over the University of Virginia by the score of 11 to 5. This unexpected success was hailed with the greatest delight and the foot ball heroes were greeted with bonfires and enthusiasm upon their return that night. The Central High School of the District of Columbia proved another simple task on October 25 and was beaten 30 to 0. Gallaudet's most important contest of the season, with Georgetown University, on November 1, was played under unsatisfactory conditions. The field was heavy from a soaking rain, hindering the mutes from using their most effective formations on plays around the ends. Georgetown's greatest lay in bucking the line, whereby a victory of 5 to 0 was scored.

At this period of the season Gallaudet seemed to have been in her best condition and had no trouble in running up 42 points against the University of Maryland on November 7. After a week journey to Annapolis was taken and the strong St. John's College beaten by a score of 18 to 5.

The season ended in a blaze of glory for the Baby blue and and Yellow colors of Gallaudet, with a victory of 12 to 0 against the Washington Young Men's Christian Association before a crowd of 3000 people.

Gallaudet's excellent record of virtually continued success must be attributed to the perfect harmony that existed among all the players and their disinterested labors for the success of the team as a whole persistently following the instruction of their coaches. The most effective play used during the season to which the team owes its chief success and by the means of which long runs were made around the ends in nearly every game, was the turtle-back formation. There was no noticeably weak spot in any one the eleven position, while as a whole the team was uniformly strong.

Full-back Horace B. Walter, 1902, of Missouri, recognized as the best leader for the team next year, has been elected captain.

The second team of Gallaudet has been even more successful than the varsity, scoring 210 point in nine games and being scored against only

once by two local high school teams combined.
—Philadelphia Press, Dec. 12, 99.

Newark, N. J.

[Newark Bureau, H. C. Dickerson, 54 South Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.]

In my last letter to the WORKER, I had occasion to say that the coming Entertainment of the New Jersey Deaf-Mute Society was scheduled to take place on the evening of February 22d. But since that writing the proprietor of the Hall, at which the entertainment is to be held, has, owing to unexplainable circumstances, been forced to alter his plans and, incidentally, the Society was obliged to postpone their affair until Saturday evening, March 3rd, 1900.

that only a handful of their guests came from New York.

Let any New Jerseyite go over to Gotham and try to sell some tickets for an affair to be held in Newark. With the exception of the aforesaid handful of people, every body will look at him with a "do you think I am crazy" stare, and say that they really could not think of going so far out of town as Newark. At the same time they forget that we Newarkites have exactly the same distance to travel whenever we attend their affairs, and no affair was ever held in New York without a large attendance of New Jerseyites.

At a recent meeting of the N. J. Society, the nominating committee submitted the following nominations of officers for the ensuing year:

For President:

John B. Ward.

John M. Black.

BARBERING AS A TRADE FOR THE DEAF.

THIS subject has been discussed quite extensively by the school papers, and we have expatiated upon it in these columns before, being one of the first to favor the teaching of barbering to some of our boys. The general opinion seems to be that it is a good trade for the deaf. The reasons for this are various. It is one that is easy to learn. While its successful practice requires deftness of finger and steadiness of nerve, with these qualifications in possession it does not require great length of time or a very large measure of intellectual attainments to master the trade.

When it has been learned, a small outlay of money will enable one to set up in business, and there is hardly an occupation in which our graduates can engage that will with so little outlay



"ST. VALENTINE"—Drawn and Engraved by C. J. LeClerc, of New York City.

The committee in charge of the entertainment have inserted advertisements in the deaf-mute papers, and distributed postal circulars, with notifications of the postponement and explicit directions as to how "Jacoby's Hall" can be reached.

Charles L. Hummer, (playwright) is on hand at the society's rooms every Saturday evening and generals the rehearsals with a skill that would do credit to a veteran stage manager, and from present appearances there is no reason for doubt that the play, "When Uncle Reuben Came to Town," will prove to be an all around success as well as a veritable side shaker.

If only somebody would create an organization and term it "The Society for the Intellectual Improvement of Deaf-Mutes, as regards the Geography of the State of New Jersey" and if the society would only distribute maps of New Jersey with A, B, C explanations, then perhaps there would be a remote possibility that the silent community abiding in New York would begin to realize that the city of Newark, N. J., is not fifty miles from the city of New York.

Whenever the N. J. Society have occasion to hold a public entertainment, it is always noticed

Vice-President:

Edward Manning. Henry Samuels.

Secretary:

Paul E. Kees. Harry Carrington Dickerson.

Treasurer:

A. L. Thomas. A. L. Thomas.

Sergeant-at-Arms:

Ed. Gundersdorff. Morten Moses.

Executive Committees:

Chas. Lawrenz. C. L. Hummer.

The election of officers will be held at the Society next regular meeting. H. C. D.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE FOR "THE Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profit. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address: H. L. Barber, manager 356 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

bring in greater returns. There is no reason why a considerable number of our deaf should not follow this occupation with success, making a good living for themselves and their families. The trade is not overcrowded, like some others, there being still room for more, and it is not so hemmed about and controlled by trades unions as to bar deaf apprentices from entering it. Given a fair location, good work, cleanliness, attention to business and thrift, on the part of the tonsorial artist, and a comfortable income is sure to follow. A number of our old pupils, who were taught other trades while here, have taken up barbering since leaving school and are doing well. We know of not a single failure among them. The question arises, might they not have done even better had they been taught the trade at school? Superintendent McNulty has discussed this subject with us and says he intends to fit up a shop. Several of the boys who have a desire to learn the trade will then be installed and a barber secured to come out from town at stated times to instruct them. In a school as large as this three will be plenty of material to work upon, provided the officers, teachers and employees have their tonsorial work done at the school shop.—E.x.

The Kinetoscope and Telephone.

AND NEW YORK NOTES.

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.

IT takes all kinds of people to make up a class, and in the ranks of the deaf, pretty nearly all kinds are represented. There is almost every shade of religious belief, and all the political divisions have their adherents, and so it is all through the category.

It is utterly impossible for an editor to publish a paper that will meet the approval of all his readers, for the same article that is roundly denounced by one man will be highly praised by another.

A few months ago, I begun a discussion in these columns of the different kinds of religious services held for the deaf, and expressed regret that they were not of a more attractive nature. I mentioned the fact that services for the hearing are conducted with the auxiliary of vocal and instrumental music, and other effects that prevented a service from becoming monotonous; the fact that at a service for the deaf, there were no features to lighten the effect that a long strain on the eyes brought about, and from that point proceeded to some other seriously detracting features, notably that of placing men whose only excuse for officiating was that they were expert "collectors."

After my motives were seriously distorted, and my veracity was questioned I went a little further, and the subject has been taken up by others, who have made charges of a most serious nature, and the subject will be thoroughly ventilated before the end is reached.

Meantime we trust that those engaged in missionary work will study the question in all its phases and ponder long and well on the sort of religious food they serve their congregations. In the past the deaf have asked for bread, and only got stone.

They have been exhibited as freaks in so called "combined" services where a few deaf people have been gathered together in a prominent church, and the hearing people have sat and gaped at the deaf with a sort of pity for them. Usually no possible good can come of one of these freak exhibitions which I have always likened to the insolent beggar on the street who insists on showing you his wounds, or maimed physical members in the hopes of having you hand over money with which he may or may not buy the food he claims he is in need of.

You do not hear of any other class who are paraded in this manner, and except from a monetary point of view, I think there is nothing creditable in these services.

However, we are way ahead of England in this respect, for over there a noted dignitary of the church has written a special prayer to be used for the deaf, which contains a sentence to the effect that hearing people should pity and succor this class of people. Let us all in this free country be glad that we are not living in a land where we are regarded as objects of "pity and succor."

The old Christmas vacation question was again a thorn in the side of many a Principal, and some of the schools that used to refuse came around and made it a home-going holiday time, as it should be where all other things are even.

Up in Canada, where my very good friend Mr. Mathison presides over the splendid school at Belleville, they had a novel rule in effect that any one who went home could not return again until next fall, and I think this was a very severe penalty. There are at the present day and for some time have been, a great many loyal Canadians who have been preparing to go abroad to fight for their sovereign. It is conceivable that in some of their families there are deaf school children, and I can fancy the situation where some good mother decides to have a farewell Christmas dinner to the boy who is going to the far off Transvaal, perhaps never to return. The little deaf one is wanted to make the family circle complete, but permission is refused at the expense of costing the child a half-year's education. Of course this is only a fancied case, but there must be many analogous where families want to be united on the greatest holiday of the year and

find that they cannot have their deaf children because of rules only enforced at penal institutions.

The great objection to the Christmas holiday is that the child is likely to bring back a contagious disease, but this can be guarded against by having the child bring back a physician's certificate to the effect that it has not been exposed to any contagious disease.

As well say that because the Arkansas and Pennsylvania School buildings burned down, all schools for the deaf should be abandoned on account of the danger from that element.

Schools for the deaf have had epidemics of diseases for which the pupils were in no way to blame. It is a thing that cannot be guarded against absolutely, but with our present knowledge of preventive measures the danger is reduced to a minimum.

In this issue of THE SILENT WORKER I had planned to elaborate on "A Message to Garcia," which originally appeared in the *Philistine*, but my friend "Nixon" in some way got word of it and has gone and stolen all my thunder by taking it up and pointing out all its concrete wisdom to the deaf, and the lesson has been so thoroughly illustrated that there is nothing left for me to do but to suggest that they get all the messages to "Garcia" that emanate from the great mind of the controlling spirit, or at least directing spirit of "The Roycrofters" as they call themselves.

This paper is not given to puffery, and advertisements appear on their proper columns with their space paid for as such, but a deaf man may get so much real help and consolation from it that I unhesitatingly ask all my readers who can afford it to send one dollar to the "Bureau of The Roycrofters," East Aurora, New York, and subscribe for a year of the *Philistine*. The money will be well invested, and if my reader should be a printer, he will find it more than well invested.

"Message to Garcia," with all its wealth of wisdom has its drawbacks, for some readers are liable to interpret it too strongly, and act on the letter of instructions instead of carrying out the spirit.

Take a deaf man who, as is often the case, gets instructions from a hearing employer, who saves time by giving only the most meagre details. In many instances it is an utter impossibility to be a Lieut. Rowan under the circumstances, and one is compelled to appear in an uncomfortable light rather than suffer humiliation or ridicule afterwards because of a lack of knowledge of just what is expected of him. In such a case, if his employer is an up-to-date man, he is liable to throw out hints about carrying "messages to Garcia" where the circumstances are not of a similar nature.

There have appeared, at irregular intervals, in our several publications, articles to the effect that Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet did not found the first school for the deaf in this country, and to bolster up the claims of some one else, facts are given to show that other schools were started by other men a great many years before Dr. Gallaudet. This may be very true, but they were failures. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet established the first *successful* school, for the deaf, and from this school grew the hundred odd that exist to day.

In the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* not long ago, "Ritter" gave an account of the school that was started in Virginia years before the Revolutionary War, and at a convention of the Speech Association a couple of years ago, details were given of a school started in the last century in or near Boston.

In the *Annals* for December, Dr. Gilbert O. Fay tells of the efforts of a Dr. Nelson to teach a deaf-mute, but he was stopped and the poor man robbed of a chance to learn by a local church, which regarded teaching a dumb man as a miracle which only the Lord could perform, and they suspended what they termed the "Blasphemy." But when Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet made his effort the church had broadened a bit, and no such discouragement was met, though others of a very different nature were.

It ought to be settled for all time that the name

of Gallaudet is inseparably associated with the education of the deaf, and the name has been immortalized and enhanced by what the two sons of the man have accomplished in the same line.

There were some very forcible arguments in the last issue of this paper in behalf of proper school accommodations for the deaf and the comparative illustrations are as "deadly" as the parallels.

After being advertised in pretty nearly all the papers printed for the deaf another meeting of the long named committee who are going to represent us at Paris was held at Philadelphia, and the same four gentlemen who met here in New York were in attendance and transacted a mass of business, I have no doubt.

One cannot help thinking of the tailors of Tooley Street, but there were three of these, and there are four gentlemen who are handling American deaf-mutes in this matter.

It's a good deal like a trust isn't it?

Some of our French brethren happened to know some of our prominent deaf men, and appointed them to appoint others, and the honors (*sic*) are parcelled out to those engaged in the higher callings to the total exclusion of the wage-earners.

Lest some captious reader misinterpret my meaning, I want to say, in the most emphatic manner, that there is nothing to take exception to in the personality of the members of the committee, to all of whom I hope to be able to say "Bon voyage" when they set sail for Europe, but it is to the manner in which they were appointed and the manner in which they appointed others, that one is led to take exception.

Each of these gentlemen represented us at the last World's Congress held on the other side, and one marvels at their readiness to monopolize this work.

While there is such a lot being said among some of the writers in regard to the adequacy of the missionaries and their work, I am glad to be the first to do justice to a cruel calumny and slander directed against one of their number, who was so unfortunate as to have one of his deaf charges, while in dire straits, think so lightly of life as to end it voluntarily.

Immediately a story was set on foot to the effect that the clergyman, instead of affording means of relief, simply admonished the heavily-laden one, and threatened all sorts of dire punishments. This story, with a wealth of circumstantial detail travelled far and wide, and to my knowledge was never contradicted. It was my pleasure a few days ago to see it contradicted by people who were fairly on the ground, and almost eye-witnesses. They told me that the words of the clergyman were full of comfort and sympathy and he offered to provide the means for relief and for the sorely afflicted one to seek a new home in a distant part of the country, where life could be started anew. Imitating his Master, he threw no stones but to those who found fault, he figuratively told to "go and sin no more," while he acted the part of the good Samaritan of Bible times, and the good Philanthropist of our times. All his efforts were of no avail, and after exhausting every resource he was powerless to do more.

For his efforts he was rewarded by the mean story that started on its travels immediately after the sorrow-laden one had been consigned to earth. Perhaps he never even heard of it, and may not learn till he reads it here what picayune creatures there are on this earth, and how contemptibly small some of those who thrive on slimy, lying slander can appear, and how, even the grave affords their carrion-like instincts a feast of gruesome scandal that poisons as often as not.

The deaf are not exempt from this class of creatures, and they sometimes overstep the mark, and retribution overtakes them, but, alas! not often in time to prevent their deadly venom from having effect.

In a religious paper published for the deaf, the editor of which announces that the faith is the only true one, (in which he may or may not be right, I have no desire to controvert the point, nor have I the means of knowing whether it is

true or not) but I do know that in all religions charity is one of the basic virtues, and I fail to see the charitableness of dragging a couple's domestic unhappiness into print and chiding them for a marriage because both were not of the same faith. At the time they were married, it is unquestioned that this deaf couple were very much in love, and it may or may not be true that religious discussions and dissensions robbed their home of its greatest treasure, Happiness, but since the end has come, the breach will only be widened by making the cause of it an issue.

Perhaps there are some sects that exact such demands of their adherents that where a married couple are not of the same faith there is likely to be friction, but, on the other hand, where each recognizes the fallability of their own belief and acknowledge that others may be right as well as themselves, and only exact duty and love, there can be all the happiness in the world and there is, too, as the married careers of many deaf and hearing people prove.

If there is bigotry and narrowness on either side, there is liable to be trouble, and this may be brought about by other things than a question of religious belief.

But if there has been a mistake, or false friends bring about dissensions in the home, then a separation is inevitable and ought to come, for there is no greater curse than a home where love is dead.

These dissensions are more likely to come where one of the parties is a member of the church that does not recognize the spirit of the constitution of the country that gives them protection, and which declares that "all men are born free and equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among them the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Such an infringement on the rights of free citizens by a church body was witnessed in New York a short time ago, when an organization of deaf people who were going to entertain found that a church society at the behest of two of its members got up a counter demonstration in a spirit for spite, and forbid its members to attend any but the affair that was conceived in malice. Some of their members did attend the forbidden affair, and others showed their contempt for this whipping-in method by remaining away from both affairs, but the exhibition of a church stultifying itself in this manner was one that will long be remembered.

From among the two hundred odd who attended the meeting of the National Association of the Deaf at St. Paul last summer the offices of the Association should have been taken, more particularly as there are so few of these honors.

When people show interest enough in an organization to spend their time and money to go to a meeting, it seems very unfair to give out the offices and honors to people who do not go, and yet, one of the Vice-Presidents elected at St. Paul last summer was not present at the meeting at all, and so far as I know, has attended but one meeting of the body, when he was elected Treasurer, an office he filled with credit. There is absolutely nothing against him personally, and the only thing to find fault with is his being elected to an honorary position while some hundred and eighty people who did attend the Convention were not recognized. The Deaf have so few meetings of this character, that it ought to be a rule not to give an office to any one who is not present at the deliberations of the body.

Speaking of the National Association, reminds me that in one of the exchanges that comes to me I noticed editorial reference to a suggestion that the editor of the *Deaf-Mutes' Register* made, pointing out some work that he said the National Association ought to take up. This is very kind in the editor of the *Deaf-Mutes' Register*, and it is also very small, for the editor of *Register* ought to be one of the men with his shoulders to the wheel so far as the National Association is concerned, but instead he points out the work that it "ought to do."

How much nicer it would be if Mr. Seliney made it a point to attend the meetings of the Association and give his assistance in that way instead of airily making suggestions about work that other people ought to do.

And, in turn, speaking of the editor of the *Register*, I am sorry to see it adopt the un-American policy of "Boycotting," though it is reasonably certain that the paper itself will be the sufferer in the end.

The League of Elect Surds, and its members individually, have fallen under Mr. Seliney's ban and, as a result, the paper does not mention the affairs that the League gets up. This organization got up a very enjoyable entertainment last December, and last week held another over in Brooklyn, but the Editor of the *Register* did not allow his New York reporter to write a word in the paper concerning either event, either before or after it happened.

This sort of journalism is usually confined to the most contemptible and picayune newspapers, but it has cost the *Register* almost all its local subscribers, for New Yorkers want the news, whether it concerns people whom the editor of the *Register* likes or not.

The latest contribution to St. Ann's troubles comes from Mr. Robert E. Maynard, of New York, in the shape of a column article in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*.

Mr. Maynard is aggrieved that at the meeting held a couple of months ago, the speakers, for the most part, were men who were not regular church attendants.

Either Mr. Maynard does not know, or he has forgotten that the speakers were not, in any instance, volunteers, but were men invited to the meeting, and to the platform because the committee wanted to know what those of all shades of belief, who were competent to speak on the subject, had to say.

Mr. Maynard makes a number of suggestions that are excellent, and among them one to the effect that the people of St. Ann's should be looking around for an assistant to the two clergymen now officiating who surely need one.

I do not know what Mr. Maynard's personal opinions are, but I think, and I know there will be a good many who will agree with me, that if Dr. Gallaudet places in Mr. Maynard's way the means for a special course at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, that in a reasonable time Mr. Maynard would be qualified to preach and exercise the offices of a clergyman. With hardly an exception, Mr. Maynard would fill the bill better than any of the candidates spoken of thus far.

There has been a good deal of criticism over the fact that two or three young women have formed a club, and obtained permission to meet at St. Ann's every other week, inviting those that they wish to have with them, and keeping their meetings exclusive, so that a member of St. Ann's, in good standing if he cared to go to the Guild Room on certain evenings, would find himself *de trop*.

This state of affairs has been the subject of much comment, and though outsiders and insiders know all about it, and the two pastors of the church have attended, nothing has been done to alter the fact that members of other sects and faiths are bidden to attend gatherings within the edifice, that a number of the members of the church are not only not bidden to, but not wanted.

Of course, in the end, this will hurt St. Ann's and add to its already heavy burden.

That "money is the root of all evil," was never more forcibly demonstrated, by the way, than it has been in this matter I just spoke of. A great many years ago, Reverend Dr. Gallaudet gave up a good position as teacher in the New York Institution to do what lay in his power to give the deaf a church so that they might worship their creator in their own language, and hear the Golden Promises of the life to come. Here they would partake of the Holy Communion: here they would be baptized; here they would be united in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony, and from here the last offices for the deaf would be performed.

And the good Doctor's work grew and grew and flourished. People who were well supplied with this world's goods, goods, in looking about for suitable objects which their money could enhance, after they should be called to their

fathers and they would have no further use for it, in many cases selected St. Ann's Church. Others gave from their wealth while still living, and good investments helped the church to grow so rich that when a good opportunity came to yield to the demands of commerce, and tear down the structure that it had been reared with so much love and pride, St. Ann's was worth the tidy sum of one-fifth of a million dollars.

And at this point begins the Ledgerdmain, or whatever you may call it, that saw the deaf cut out from their own and after a couple years found them in a modest little structure on the outskirts of the city with no voice in the affairs of the church, and men in control of their finances and their welfare who know little, and care less, of their language; their aims; their hopes; their struggles and their ups and downs of life.

This has all been justified by the courts to which the case was carried, and has been condoned by the Rectors who declares that the whole deal was the result of prayerful appeals to the Throne of Grace for Guidance.

With that I have nothing to do, my point that "money was the root of all the evil" that led to the state of affairs that we find to-day; had St. Ann's been less prosperous, from the worldly point of view, things would be different, but the thing that puzzles me is to learn why a church should deliberately seek to lay up treasure in the shape of mortgages on real estate, here on earth, instead of using all the money not needed for carrying on the church and its work in alleviating distress: in furthering such good works as the Gallaudet Home, which is allied with St. Ann's church, and thus obviating the necessity of sending out able bodied men to beg for money to carry on the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes when St. Ann's was richer than hundreds who contributed.

There are a number of Deaf-Mute beggars in one guise or another who, in extenuation of the manner in which they get their living, say that they are only doing on a small scale what the Church Mission does on a large one, and systematically; then what can one say.

This is the inconsistent position the Church found itself in, and nothing has been done to offset the enormity of offense against the members of the church who had worked to build it up under the impression they were helping to create an enduring monument.

Said in way of extenuation, is a recital of the fact that, at the time that the church was sold, there were a great number of hearing people in the congregation, and they had wishes that were bound to be respected. But the deaf, in turn, say that the hearing congregation was, or should have been, a secondary matter; that the contributions, bequests and other financial aid had been given to the Church under the impression that it was just what its name implied, "*St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf-Mutes*," and they did not see where the hearing had any claim on them in the matter.

The situation to-day is, that St. Ann's money, or a good part of it is now in the possession, and under the control of St. Matthew's Church, in the centre of the new fashionable district just west of Central Park, and from here the business end of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, (which has a small unpretentious edifice ten miles from the City Hall) is controlled. Even in the matter of electing Wardens and Vestrymen, the deaf-mutes have no hand nor voice, for the two or three representatives are selected by the body that sits at St. Matthews. Which of course has its full quota of high-salaried officials, choirsters, etc., while St. Ann is given a deaf-mute sexton at a mere pittance, and nothing is left to remind one of its past glories except the presence of the two reverends, Gallaudet and Chamberlain, who work just as they did in the old days when the name was not a memory. On the shoulders of these two men, both well advanced in life, rest the numerous cares of a parish that embraces in its population such a variety of elements that there is scarcely a creed, faith or sect, that is not represented.

The organizations that are attached to, or form part of St. Ann's to-day, are a Guild of Silent Workers" that once flourished, but to-day languishes so that reforms, which are urgent, cannot be carried out for lack of a quorum to do

business, though several attempts have been made to hold meetings.

Another organization is the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which, in its make up, has some of the brightest lights in the church, but its membership is limited to a half a dozen.

The Parishoners Society is a little stronger, and has several members who are clamoring for rights that have been denied them, and from the present outlook it will do some good if it does not die of ennui.

The Guild room of St. Ann's, unlike those connected with other churches in other cities where there are missions for the deaf, does not own a single book, newspaper or periodical. There is nothing to attract, and until quite recently, all the social affairs were given with a collector at the door, and were, usually affairs in which "talk" was the predominating feature, and nay, always the same speakers.

This is a plain unvarnished tale, not only unvarnished, but unprejudiced in every detail, and set forth here only to show what came of the possession of vast riches, and the opportunities that were missed in not making the proper use of them, and to regret that after all these years of labor on the part of a good man like Reverend Thomas Gallaudet, who might have been Bishop of the Diocese of New York if it had not been that his heart was in his work among the deaf; that all that is left, of all that was given to them, and that they inherited is the little struc-

and State (New York) associations. Is Editor of the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*; Grand Ruler of the League of the Elect Surds and a "past" and "ex"—in lots of other organizations.

Perhaps the best tribute to him, would be to say that he is a Master Craftsman of the Printer's art and a perambulating encyclopædia of facts, fiction and poetry.

The last issue of this paper had an article touching on Mr. Hodgson's appointment to read a paper on "The Deaf in Business" at the Paris Congress this summer, which was not correctly interpreted in some quarters, and this is a good time and place for the present writer, who was also the author of what was published in this connection, to say that the assignment was criticized because Mr. Hodgson's standing in the community entitled him to a place among the highest, and he is no less a teacher and instructor than any of the others named, and as an Honorary Degree, (that of Master of Arts) was conferred on him by Gallaudet College his attainments as a man of standing in the World of Arts or Science should have been recognized. It is with a great deal of pleasure that this explanation is made to remove what appears to have been a pretty general mistaken impression.

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, M.A.

Most grave and reverent, yet just as jolly as the best of them, is him whose picture this accom-

pany to talk about. The other subject is Little Miss Capelli. Put your hands in your pockets when you meet "Tony." He will do all the talking necessary.

C. J. LECLERCQ.

Poet and Author, and Actor as well;

Designer, Engraver, the truth I must tell,

Does every thing clever, no labor will shirk,

Gaze fondly on the features of Charley Leclercq.

THEODORE I. LOUNSBURY.

See how amiability and geniality ooze forth from this portrait. Can you not trace "Bon Homme" in every liniment of the face? Do you need to be told that this man is none other than Theo. I. Lounsbury, who made the *Deaf-Mutes' Register* a newspaper and who, by the same token, is not responsible for its lapse.

Yes, dear reader, this is the only genuine, Simon Pure "Ted." This kind of a man only comes once in a life time and one does not know whether to be glad or be sorry. Mr. Lounsbury owns and conducts the Lounsbury Job Printing establishment and turns out anything from a visiting card to a circus poster, if it isn't too big (the poster not the circus, of course.)



ANTHONY CAPELLI.

ture on Washington Heights where the few faithful still journey to listen to the words of comfort and helpfulness and ponder on the vicissitudes of a world, which in the words of the preacher is vanity, all vanity.

ALEX L. PACH.

[In justice to Mr. Pach we desire to explain here that his reference to the Paris delegates in the January issue of this paper went to press uncorrected. It should have read:

"Of the delegates, nearly every member is a graduate of Gallaudet, or one holding a honorary degree.

"Is this right?

"The Committee has strengthened itself by adding eight others to represent America, seven are teachers. The Committee now stands four clergymen, eleven teachers, two editors, and one each representing the Law, Letters, Art and Architecture, and not a business man, working man or farmer.

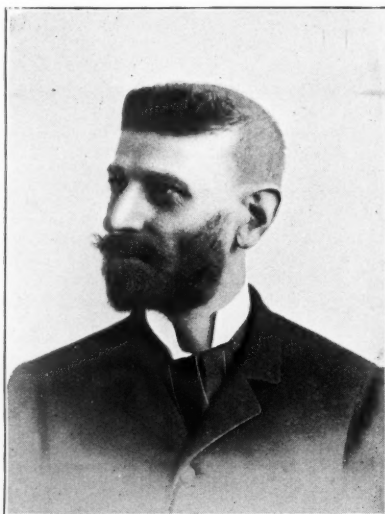
"Isn't this about as un-American piece of business as one ever heard of."—ED. WORKER.]

THE LEAGUE OF ELECT SURDS.

(First Instalment.)

EDWIN ALLEN HODGSON, M.A.

The features that gaze at you so benignly in the accompanying cut of Edwin Allen Hodgson, M. A., are about as well known as those of any other deaf man in this country. Mr. Hodgson is five years older than he looks in this picture, but not quite so mild mannered as he appears here. He has been President and Secretary of the National



MOSES HEYMAN.

panies. Teacher and student, book-worm and searcher, yet Professor Thomas Francis Fox, B. A., M. A., when the time is ripe, can stage a play; manage a football or base-ball team; engineer a dance, pilot an euchre party or handle the finances of a lodge just as if he didn't delve into science and burn the midnight oil mid musty tomes.

ALEXANDER LESTER PACH.

Alex. L. Pach, awarded the Philadelphia belt as champion Go-as-you-please-catch-as-catch-can critic of the United States. Defeated Little Jim Reider in one round near the Almshouse (Marquis of Mt-Airy rules). Photographer, Journalist, Playwright, an all round good fellow, one who regards the pen as mightier than the sword, or the fist for that matter. Cheerful and affable, a good talker and entertainer. Has been in business for himself conducting the best photographic establishment in Easton, Pa. Has been Press representative for the Star Theatre and is at present Superintendent of the finishing department for Pach's New York Photographic gallery.

ANTHONY CAPELLI.

The gentle eye that stares at you from this engraving is the eye appertaining to the left side of the face that is in front of the head of Anthony Capelli. Mr. Capelli is one of Nature's noblemen. A Bon vivant, raconteur and hail fellow well met, whose pocket-book is ever at the service of his distressed fellow man. Mr. Capelli once attended a Convention—it was that of the National Association held in Washington in 1889. It is one of the principal things he loves



THEODORE I. LOUNSBURY.

MOSES HEYMAN.

One of the best known, and yet least known, among the deaf is Mr. Moses Heyman, though he has travelled extensively and attended many gatherings for the deaf. Mr. Heyman is so retiring in his disposition that outside of the members of his club, and a few intimates, but few people have the pleasure of a close acquaintance with him. He is literally and figuratively the "The Silent Partner" in one of the largest cigar manufacturing concerns in the world, and looks after one of the manufacturing departments leaving the business concerns and worriments to his hearing brothers. Mr. Heyman married a Pennsylvania girl, Miss Nettie Weil, and they have cheerful apartments in a large boarding house on Washington Heights.

We regret that we have not been able to reproduce the features of all members of the League of Elect Surds in this issue, but in the near future we hope to have all the rest.

The League of Elects Surds is made up of prominent New Yorkers, and is the only local organization of deaf people having club-rooms open to the members every day in the week, and at all hours of the day. Though they are all intensely loyal New Yorkers few of them are native born.

(To be continued.)

Think what you do; the hasty hand catches frog for fish—Ivanhoe.



F. A. HODGSON, M. A.,
Grand Ruler of the League of Elect Surds.



THOMAS F. FOX, M. A.,
Grand Secretary-Treasurer of the League of Elect Surds.



ALEXANDER L. PACH,
Grand Tyler of the League of Elect Surds.



CHARLES J. LE CLEREQ.

Silent Worker

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GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

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EDITORIAL.

OUR pupils, almost to a child, are glad that "Poverty is the best heritage of the human race."

AMPLE capital and a fine corps of writers promise to make Mr. Kearney's new paper for the deaf, *Once a Week*, a notable success.

HOW COULD HE HELP IT? If the sin of covetousness is ever forgiven it is in the superintendent of a very small and illy-appointed school for the deaf as he contemplates a building such as they now have in Ohio.

MORE THAN "PROGRESS" THE profession is certainly to be felicitated upon the work of the Committee of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, appointed to secure, if possible, an amendment to the census law. The law, as it stood, provided for no proper enumeration at all, simply aiming to get the number of the deaf in institutions and homes. The amendment obtained.

"And the Director of the Census is authorized and directed to collect statistics relating to the deaf, dumb and blind, notwithstanding the restrictions and limitations contained in Section Eight of the act entitled 'An act to provide for taking the 12th and subsequent censuses,'"

make provision for a full and complete census of all the deaf, and one that will be of interest and value to every one interested in the education or general welfare of the class. No committee ever did its work better, and the thanks of all "in the work," especially, are due.

WANTED, A SCHOOL FOR PARENTS. The season is already here when "Tommy is needed at home," and "Mary is wanted to help her mother with the house-work." The child may be ever so much in need of the training it is getting at school; its future welfare depends entirely upon it, but half the session is nevertheless, in many cases, sacrificed each year to the fact that it may be of some slight use to its parents. Almost the

whole opportunity of the deaf child to get education is the few years it has in a school especially adapted to its needs, and yet much of these years is often frittered away and the term comes to an end before the parent realizes what an injustice it is to the little one to be continually calling it away upon one pretext or another, to its home. A "school for parents" would seem to be one of the needs of the hour.

TO HIM THAT HATH. In the possession of its new lake, Mount Airy is greatly to be envied. There is nothing that can be introduced into the life of a child that brings with it anything like the fund of interest that is brought by a bit of water. Would you doubt this, turn on your hydrant and see how quickly there is gathered along the stream as it purls away children, until there is not room for another one. With a whole lake, of course the opportunities are increased one hundred fold, and the banks of the pretty pool at our sister school will see more genuine pleasure we "ken" than all the rest of their sixty-two acres put together. Three little rivulets from as many springs pour in some thirty thousand gallons per day, of the brightest, purest water that ever came from the bosom of mother earth and these "cribbed and confined" will now be added a perennial joy, to the good things that abound with our neighbor. At this season they will afford skating and sledding for the little one and later on there will be miniature yachting, a studying of marine life, mayhap bathing, and all other pleasures that come with H₂O.

IMMUNE. It used to be considered legally safe to say pretty much whatever you pleased as long as you did not write it. Spoken words were something evanescent that men soon forgot, or, if remembered at all, could be denied, and there was a doubt of which the author usually got the benefit. But that which was written was a sort of "perpetual testimony." Any one at all familiar with the hand-writing could fix the authorship and the advice "don't write" was pretty universally observed. It will doubtless continue to be, but, in these times, caution in utterance would seem to be quite as important. At the recent trial of a case before a magistrate in Paris in which a wife was defendant and the husband allege intolerable treatment, a phonograph was introduced and a stormy scene in which the wife was the central figure, was reproduced with a fidelity that was simply startling. The voice was clearly the voice of the wife, and the utterances were anything but "beautiful language, low and sweet." Photography frequently supplies most material evidence. The phonograph will doubtless ere long hold quite as important a place. And just herein deaf wives who resort to gesture will have another advantage over their hearing sisters. The phonograph cannot record what they say and so can not "in times of trial" be brought out to confront them with their exact words, inflection and all, uttered in unguarded moments.

UNNECESSARY ALARM. SUPERINTENDENT CLARKE, of the Michigan School, gives the experience of the head of every school in the land in the following:

"I AM SICK." Time and again the Superintendent receives a letter, telegram or telephone, anxiously inquiring about the health of some child who has written home, using the words at the head of this article.

Very frequently, in fact, almost always, this is the first knowledge he has had of the affliction. The doctor has not treated the disease, the hospital record does not show the name of the sufferer, the nurses have not done anything to relieve the sickness; and when the child is looked up, an astonished and very positive negative is given in answer to the question, "Are you sick?" Further inquiry generally elicits the information that at some time in the past the child had been sick from the time study-hour began till it closed.

Many schools for the deaf make a rule that no letters shall be sent off by pupils, except such as have been read by a teacher or some responsible person. The reason for this rule is to prevent just such groundless reports from reaching parents.

We have never adopted such a rule. We prefer that parents should feel that their children can communicate with them without their letters being seen by any one, if the child wishes to do so. The United States has a mail-box in the hall, where any one can get to it. A letter once dropped in it is in the postal authorities, is under lock and key, and entirely beyond our control. Our pupils are required to write letters as a school exercise. These are corrected and copied. Any mis-statements would be explained. But they are at perfect liberty to write to their parents outside of school, when ever they wish to, and such letters are not seen by any one.

Time and again we have assured parents that if a pupil is seriously sick, they will hear from the office, and we must again ask them to believe that such is the case."

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY'S QUEER CHOICE OF A TRACK CLEANER.

IT would seem as if a man who can not hear or speak is a poor person to be in the employ of a railroad company and to work about their tracks where he is exposed every hour in the day to the danger of being killed. But in the person of Lewis Garretson, a deaf-mute, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has, at the Clinton street station, one of the most faithful track and station cleaners in its employ.

Garretson has been with the railroad company now for thirty years. He began when only fourteen years of age as a water carrier for the crews of the construction train. For twenty-one years he worked on the Tullytown wrecker, gradually advancing from his humble vocation as water carrier to a position of importance. Then for seven years he was with the Trenton wrecker, leaving that two years ago to do the cleaning the tracks at the Trenton station.

During all his years of work Garretson has never met with an accident, although he has taken all the risks attendant upon working day after day among shifting cars. His eyes, large blue ones, that are always looking right and left—eyes that nothing escapes—have to serve him for ears as well.

When he was working on the construction train Garretson seemed to know instinctively every time what tool was wanted and what to do. Very few orders had to be given him. When it is necessary any time to tell him anything a few movements with the fingers or a word or two on paper are all the directions he need.

When the Trenton Times reporter sought to engage in conversation with him he had to carry it on by means of a pencil and paper. Garretson, however, is bright and intelligent, and comprehends what is meant with little effort.

Garretson is married and lives at No. 13 Herman street. His wife is also a mute, but their one child can both hear and talk—Trenton Times, Dec. 18.

PROUD OF HIS PROFESSION.

SPEAKING of the elder Bennett of the New York Herald never having held office puts a bright contributor to the Journalist in mind of a story told about him. Having been told of an editor who had "risen to be a Member of Congress," he snappishly replied, "risen! good God mon, what do you mean? I once knew a mon who although he had been a Member of Congress, yet rapidly rose until he became respectable as an editor; a noble example of perseverance under terribly depressing circumstances. Risen, mon, risen! why the Presidency is not so high a position as the editorship of the greatest paper in the country. Hoot awa, mon, and talk sense."

CITY, SCHOOL AND STATE.

City.

Last Fall there was a movement on foot among the deaf of this city to start a society for mutual improvement, but nothing came of it.

Mr. Goletz, of Reading, Pa., is now a resident of Trenton, having secured a good steady position in Skillman's Hardware Works as lock maker. He is said to be an expert in his line.

George Morris, of this city, who was also employed by the same firm in the painting department has left to try his fortunes at brush-making.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd and Mr. and Mrs. Porter expect to attend the Newark Society's entertainment on March 3. Frances Purcell will also attend.

Harry Smith, formerly of this city, is now working for a firm of printers in Philadelphia.

Rolly, the oldest son of Prof. and Mrs. R. B. Lloyd, has been appointed a tutor at the Fanwood school in New York City, where his father taught about eighteen years ago. He entered on his duties on the 26th inst.

Services for deaf-mutes were held at the Hamilton Avenue M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening, February 20th, the Rev. J. M. Koehler officiating. At the conclusion of the service Mr. Koehler advised the formation of a Guild. It was favored by the majority present, but on account of the coldness of the church the organization was not completed. It is Mr. Koehler's purpose to broaden the work in New Jersey.

There has been an astonishing number of cases of typhoid in the city. So far no cases has been reported in the school, which speaks well for its sanitary condition.

Miss Bessie Stuphin, of Flemington was in Trenton a few days about the middle of February, visiting her teachers and schoolmate. She is as intelligent as she is charming and it is needless to say, everybody was glad to see her. Mr. and Mrs. Porter tendered her a reception on the evening of the 13th, and among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd and Mr. and Mrs. Bowker.

Mr. R. C. Stephenson, of baseball fame, has left his place in Philadelphia in order to go in business with his father-in-law who has a large piano business in this city.

School.

The anniversary of the birth of the great and good Washington was the bright particular day of the year with our little ones. Our Superintendent had arranged a program and Misses Vail and Hall had been moving around in a most mysterious way for days and the children were all agog for the occasion and exspecting much. That their hopes were fully realized is the verdict of all and the occasion was one long to be remembered. The day was opened at nine by An Hour with Washington; the rest of the morning was full of preparations for the afternoon and evening enjoyments. At half past two the festivities began a ghost-dance, a cake-walk, a peanut hunt, an elephant-fight, and a soap-bubble party, kept the little ones in good humor till supper-time. Supper was no sooner over than all repaired to the basket-ball comb where the two of the finest games of the season were played. One of the games was won by our boys by 32 to 5, the other was drawn by the score of 7 to 7. A feature of the day was the large number of visitors present. Among these were S. D. Salmon, Charles Hummer, John Ward, Harry Cartington Dickerson, William Dietrich, Gussie Matzart, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. and Mrs. Goelitz and Mr. and Mrs. Salter and, if assurances "go," they all had a glorious time.

Valentines were unusually pretty and numerous this time.

Among our most welcome visitors during the month were Dr. Crouter and Mr. Booth of the Mount Airy School, and their presence and may kind words were an encouragement to all.

Mabel Snowden intends taking Edna Van Wagoner home with her the 22nd, of this month. Both of the girls had a most enjoyable time.

Lillie Shaw's father died last month. Her schoolmates deeply sympathize with her in her great loss.

Mrs. J. P. Walker recently paid a week's visit to her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rockfellow who reside on Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. L. Myers has returned from a brief visit to her sister's at Jersey City Heights. During her visit, her sister gave a musicale.

Mrs. Conger, of Elizabeth, was the guest of her daughter, Miss C. Conger, for a few days early in the month.

The first of the year a number of the teachers formed themselves into a magazine club. They subscribe for nearly all of the leading periodicals.

Our heart has been made exceedingly joyous, and many others happy by the return of Lily Gano's sister, Sadie, who came back to school a few weeks ago. She had not been able to enter before on account of poor health. Sadie is a popular girl and has hosts of friends.

John Winters who has been home for the past month has returned. John is the "Pierport Morgan" of the boys. His grandmother recently gave him \$500, together with lesser sums given by relatives.

Supt. and Mrs. J. P. Walker have several times visited the General Assembly.

Florence Menow has two curios in the shape of a bracelet and chatelain chain. Both are made of Mexican coins. Florence's father is quite a traveler, and while in Mexico made the above collection.

Miss Yard, the nurse, has resigned her position to be married the 26th, of this month. Miss Hills, a graduate of Mercer Hospital, has been appointed in her place.

The engagement of Miss C. Conger to Mr. Chester Whitney of the Wood-working department has been announced. Engagements run in threes, who shall the next one be?

Grace Apgar, a resident of Trenton, was excused one afternoon to go home over night, so she could see her sister from New York who had come home to spend a few days.

Basket-ball seems about the only thing of any importance among the boys. There are four well organized teams and they are kept busy accepting challenges; and so far they have covered themselves with honor. The girls are generally present at the games under the care of the superintendent and supervisor.

The boys take a great deal of interest in the wood-working department, and the number of different articles, ornamental as well as useful, that are made is surprising. It would almost pay to celebrate a tenth anniversary, or better still give a wooden shower to one of the brides elect.

That "a hungry stomach has no ears" has been proven in this school. As the hours are rather long from breakfast till noon, buns are now distributed at recess to the children. With this material assistance the children are no longer incapacitated for any mental work previous to dinner-hour.

There seems to be a movement on foot in most of the schools to have memorials of some description, generally that of the Gallaudet-Cogswell Group or some of the schools' benefactors. No-

thing of this nature has been started in the New Jersey School, so who will kindly start the ball a rolling?

Jennie Schweizer has been confined in the hospital for a week with sore throat. We are glad to see her back with us.

Clara Breece received a box from home recently. Judging from the cheshire smile she has worn several days, there must have been lots of good things in it.

During the first week in February, the children have had the best sport they have enjoyed for some time past. The ice at Spring Lake Park was in an excellent condition for skating and any child that possessed a pair of skates was permitted to go skating. To reap the full benefits they were, in one instance, given a half holiday.

Mr. Kerney stopped to see us for a few minutes on his way West last month. He had been in New York making final arrangements to take a party abroad that he had been organizing for some time past. Judging from the extensive itinerary, the party will have a "distant" look on their return with all its steamer pasters and railroad labels.

A pupil in one of the intermediate classes evidently has wearied of her teacher's anecdotes, for when she thinks the teacher is about to relate some of her experiences in a far-off clime, she immediately indulges in some wild extravaganzas of her own experiences generally in some unheard-of place. "O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us to see oursels as ithers see us."

Little Miles Sweeny, a day pupil, who is a brimming font of information, wrote the following in one of his journals: "I played with a cannon with the boys yesterday. It made a very loud noise. I can hear it go off. I played with an electric battery with the boys yesterday. It was very nice. The boys took a cat and put its paws on the handles and the cat frightened and jumped and ran away. The cat is like my cat. He is grey and white, etc."

D. M. A. C. Basket-Ball Notes.

Our first team composed of the following players, have never been defeated this season:— Charles Bremmerman and William Bemmison, Forwards; George Wainwright, Centre; Charles Timm, David Powell and Capt. Julius Kickers, Guards.

The most surprising game ever played in the gymnasium, was when we met the Gunson's and walloped them. Manager B. H. Sharp of the team, feels very proud of the boys, so does Rees, our coach, and we have found out that by constant practice we have the most scientific junior team in this city, and probably state.

Our second team, composed of the following players: William Waterbury and Walter Jackson, Forwards; Frank Wilson, Centre; Capt. Irvine Boileau and William Hall, Guards, are fast developing into a crack team, though the team depends entirely too much upon two persons for victories.

William Waterbury, the star forwards for the second team, will be promoted soon as a substitute on the 1st team.

At every game of basket-ball played in our gymnasium, can be seen the Times reporter.

Our basket-ball players and their gymnasium teacher, B. H. Sharp, have come to the conclusion that a game of basket-ball is of more benefit to the health than the regular gymnastic exercises. The boys are highly pleased over the fast development of their muscles, and since they have discovered that basket-ball is the cause, they would rather play a game of basket-ball than eat their meals. But if they desire to become professional players, they must practice thoroughly the art of dodging and passing.

School - Room.

Conducted by R. B. Lloyd, A.B.

News Items.

(To be changed to narrative form and told to the class for reproduction.)

Mary Komer, the two-year-old daughter of Peter Komer, of Passaic, was fatally burned on Wednesday. Little Mary was playing in the kitchen, when the coals in the stove attracted her attention. She drew close and her dress caught fire. Before she was reached by neighbors she was badly burned.

Adrift for a day and a night in a row boat during a pitiless storm was an experience six year-old Charles Carroll, of Egg Harbor city, is likely to remember all his life. The lad went adrift on the Mullica river, while playing in the boat, on Tuesday. Searching parties hunted high and low for him. Captain Henry Braley, while bringing a party of gunners down the Mullicat river in his yacht, came across the drifting boat and its tear-stained and exhausted little occupant. The boat had drifted four miles from Egg Harbor city.

January Biographies.

I.

Ulric Zwingli was a celebrated Swiss reformer. He was born in Waldhaus, Jan. 1, 1484. His father was a shepherd and Ulric helped him to tend sheep. In the winter evenings his mother told him Bible stories and his father talked about the wrongs that Switzerland had suffered. Ulric studied at the Universities of Vienna and Basel, and became pastor of a large parish when only twenty-two years old. He preached against some of the ceremonies and practices of the Catholic Church and caused a war between the Catholics and Protestants. He went into battle as chaplain and was killed while taking care of a wounded soldier, in 1531.

II.

Edmund Burke, a famous English statesman and writer, was born in Dublin, Jan. 1, 1730. He was a fellow-student of Oliver Goldsmith at Trinity College. He studied very hard at college and became a writer and public speaker of great ability. He was elected to Parliament in 1766 and at once took sides with the American colonists and boldly defended their rights. He also took up the wrongs of the people of India and caused Warren Hastings, the Governor of India, to be brought to trial for his injustice to them. Some people think that he was the greatest English orator that ever lived. He died in 1797, when sixty-seven years old and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

III.

Gen. Anthony Wayne was one of the most famous officers of the American Revolution. He was born at Waynesboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745; so he was about thirty years old when the war began. He distinguished himself in many battles of the war, and in July, 1779, he surprised and captured from the British the strong fortifications at Stony Point, which was one of the most brilliant victories of the whole war. He was so famous for his bravery and brilliant tactics that he was called "Mad Anthony." He died at Erie, Pa. in 1796.

III.

Alexander Hamilton was born in the island of Nevis, one of the West Indies, on the 11th of January in 1757. His father was a merchant and failed in business and lost his property. Some relatives sent Alexander to New York where he entered Columbia College. When the Revolutionary War began, he raised a company of soldiers to help the Americans. Gen. Washington greatly admired him and, in 1777, made him his *aide-de-camp*. Subsequently he became Secretary of the Treasury. He was a Federalist and Aaron Burr was a Republican. The rivalry between them was very bitter. Burr challenged Hamilton to fight a duel. The duel took place in 1804. Hamilton was mortally wounded and died the next day.

V.

John Hancock was born in Quincy, Mass., Jan. 12, 1737. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1754. He was president of the Provincial Congress which met at Concord, Mass., in 1774, to prepare to fight for the rights of the colonies. He was elected president of the Continental Congress in 1775 and was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence and all who have seen that paper must admire his fine bold penmanship. The British were very anxious to capture him. In 1780 he was elected first governor of Massachusetts, and he was re-elected almost every year afterward until his death. He died in 1793, when fifty-six years old.

IV.

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 17, 1706. His father was poor and Benjamin helped him to make candles and tend the shop. He disliked the work so much that his father let him learn the printer's trade. When he was quite a young man he went to Philadelphia and got work with a printer there. In 1726 he began to publish the *Pennsylvania Gazette* and an almanac which was called "Poor Richard's Almanac." The almanac was full of wise and witty sayings. While busy with his pen, he made many experiments with electricity and found out how to make houses safe from lightning by putting lightning-rods on them. During the Revolutionary War he was sent to France to get the French nation to help the Americans and was very successful.

He was so loved and honored that 20,000 people went to his funeral. He died in Philadelphia in 1790.

VII.

Daniel Webster was a famous American statesman, lawyer, and orator. He was born at Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 18, 1782. He had but little schooling when young, but he studied hard and was able to enter Dartmouth College when he was fifteen. After leaving college he became a lawyer. In 1812 he was elected to Congress and made himself famous by his first speech. After that he was re-elected at different times. He was Secretary of State under Presidents W. H. Harrison and M. Fillmore. He died at Marshfield, Mass., in 1852.

VIII.

Gen. Robert E. Lee was the most distinguished of the Confederate generals. He was born Jan. 19, 1807, in Virginia. He was a son of "Light Horse Harry," Lee, a famous American officer in the Revolution. He fought bravely in the Mexican War, and was afterward superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. When the Civil War began he resigned and joined the Confederate Army, and, in 1862, became its commander-in-chief. After the war he became

President of Washington College, Lexington, Va., where he died in 1870.

IX.

Francis Bacon was an English philosopher and statesman. He was born in London, Jan. 22, 1561. He was a bright and thoughtful boy and Queen Elizabeth delighted to talk with him and ask him questions. When James I. became King of England, Bacon grew to be great and powerful. In 1618 he became Lord High Chancellor, which is the highest judgeship in England. In 1622 he was accused by Parliament of accepting bribes. He confessed and his great offices were taken away from him. He was also fined and imprisoned. After that he lived in retirement. He is considered by many as the most learned of Englishmen. He died in 1626.

X.

Robert Burns was Scotland's most famous poet. He was born in Ayrshire, Jan. 25, 1759. His parents were poor country people, and Robert had to work hard. He wrote his first poem when sixteen years old. He wrote a great many beautiful poems. Some of them are full of tears. One of the most beautiful is "The Cotter's Saturday Night." It may make you cry if you read it. Burns died at Dumfries when only thirty-seven years old.

February Birthdays.

Feb. 2, 1745—Hannah More, a noted English writer.

Feb. 3, 1811—Horace Greeley, a noted American writer.

Feb. 5, 1768—Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France.

Feb. 6, 1756—Aaron Burr, a noted American politician.

Feb. 7, 1812—Charles Dickens, a famous English novelist.

Feb. 8, 1820—William T. Sherman, a famous American general.

Feb. 9, 1826—John A. Logan, a famous American general.

Feb. 11, 1735—Daniel Boone, a famous American hunter and pioneer.

Feb. 12, 1809—Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

Feb. 12, 1809—Charles R. Darwin, a famous English writer on natural history.

Feb. 12, 1746—Tadensz Kosciuszko, a Polish officer and *aide-de-camp* to General Washington.

Feb. 14, 1824—Winfield S. Hancock, an American general in the Civil War.

Feb. 15, 1564—Galilei Galileo, a famous Italian astronomer and mathematician.

Feb. 16, 1517—Gaspard de Coligni, a famous French Huguenot leader.

Feb. 18, 1775—Charles Lamb, a famous English writer.

Feb. 18, 1795—George Peabody, a famous American philanthropist.

Feb. 19, 1473—Nikolaus Copernicus, a famous Polish astronomer.

Feb. 22, 1732—George Washington, President of the United States.

Feb. 22, 1819—James R. Lowell, a famous American poet.

Feb. 27, 1807—Henry W. Longfellow, a famous American poet.

A Korean Woman's English.

"When will that steamer go. I think no use we stay here so long, because want go up Pyong Yang and very hard and bring some people to Jesus, so I am very hurry."

Deaf Women and Their Work.

BY MISS HYPATIA BOYD.

Persons desiring questions answered in this Department should send to 1046 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE JOURNALIST, OR LITERARY ASPIRANT

(Continued from the January issue.)

IN bringing my chapters on Journalism to a close, I wish to add a few paragraphs, giving the literary aspirant such suggestions and instruction as may be most useful in the securing of employment on the newspaper of one's choice, whether such a paper be the *World*, of New York, or the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, or the *San Francisco Chronicle*,—it matters not what paper you chose, so long as you aim high, for, unfortunately there is such a thing as low or disreputable newspapers here and there, just as there are books of a questionable character.

In order to secure work on a newspaper the literary aspirant must necessarily serve an "apprenticeship," just as clergymen, teachers, lawyers, and others do in fitting themselves for their respective professions. Even the dress-maker, the shoe-maker or the carpenter must serve as apprentices before they can expect to get a situation. Indeed, I hardly think there is one man or woman, who at some one period of his or her life has not been an apprentice, for the word "apprentice" as I take it, is from *apprendere* meaning, "to learn," any trade, art, or occupation. I know nothing whatever about shoemaking, and if I should go to a shoemaker and ask for work and wages, I doubtless would impress him as being somewhat out of my right mind. And this would be the same case in the art of writing, if one knew nothing whatever about such an art.

One way for the literary aspirant to secure an apprenticeship, would be to utilize Samuel Clemens' (Mark Twain) splendid "idea." It may have been in the winter of 1898 that I read in a current magazine regarding the plan by which Samuel Clemens obtained "a job on a newspaper." Probably the plan is called the "Clemens' System," and I remember the "idea" to have originated as follows:

Thirty-seven or more years ago, Clemens was working as a miner out in Nevada, where weeks had been lost in vain prospecting, and Clemens' stock of cash was about exhausted. His prospects were dark and gloomy, and he lost many a precious hour in brooding until necessity came to his rescue with a plan, and he at once started for the office of the *Morning Star* and asked for work.

"All full," said the foreman, and would have turned away had not Clemens said:

"I know that, but if you will let me tell,"—and here Clemens unfolded his "plan," with the gratifying result that the foreman invited Samuel to take off his coat and begin work.

Well, Clemens staid there a week "screening sand, sorting ore, feeding batteries, cleaning up amalgam, charging the pans, firing the retorts,—oh, everything!" Of course he obtained the situation desired, and what is more, the second week of his stay he received wages, too.

And now I will tell you the details of the "plan" which Clemens unfolded to the foreman when he applied for work. When I read the magazine article mentioned, I made a note of Mr. Clemens' "instructions," which seem to me to contain the story of the "plan" in a nutshell as it were. Here are the "instructions."

Formula. By a beneficent law of our human nature, every man is ready and willing to employ any young fellow who is honestly anxious to work—for nothing.

(1.) You are to apply for work at the office of your choice.

(2.) You are to go without recommendations. You are not to mention my name, nor any one's but your own.

(3.) You are to say that you want no pay. That all you want is *work*; any kind of work—you make no stipulation, you are ready to sweep out, point the pencils, replenish the inkstands,

Types of Children of Deaf Parents



ELIZABETH HOWARD.

hold copy, tidy up, keep the place in order, run errands,—anything and everything; you are not particular. You are so tired of being idle that life is a burden to you, all you want is work and plenty of it. You do not want a pennyworth of remuneration. N. B.—You will get the place whether the man be a generous one or a selfish one.

(4.) You must not sit around and wait for the staff to find work for you to do. You must keep watch and find it for yourself. When you can't find it, invent it. You will be popular there pretty soon, and the boys and girls will do you a good turn whenever they can. When you are on the street and see a thing that is worth reporting, go to the office and tell about it. By and by you will be allowed to put such things in papers yourself. In the morning you will notice that they have been edited, and a good many of your words left out—the very strongest and best ones, too. That will teach you to modify yourself. In due course you will drift by natural and sure degrees into daily and regular reporting, and will find yourself on the city editor's staff, without anyone's quite knowing how or when you got there.

(5.) By this time you have become necessary, possibly even indispensable. Still you are never to mention wages. That is a matter which will take care of itself; you must wait. By and by there will be a vacancy on a neighboring paper. You will know all the reporters in town by this time, and one or the other of them will speak of you and you will be offered the place, at current wages. You will report this good fortune to your city editor, and he will offer you the same wages, and you will stay where you are.

(6.) Subsequently, whenever higher pay is offered you on another paper, you are not to take the place if your original employer is willing to keep you at a like price."

As a reporter you must be prompt in obeying the orders of your city editor, even if it should mean a case of life and death. If you are sent to a hospital to watch the symptoms of a consumptive in the last stages of the disease, do not shudder and hesitate, or you may lose your position. If you are ordered to go to a certain place, wherever that may be, do not raise the hair on your editor's head as Robert L. Stevenson did once upon a time by replying with much ease of manner that he had an engagement for such a day and regretted that he would be unable, etc., in which case Stevenson was incontinently and picturesquely "fired."

Another thing for you to remember, is to take good care of your health,—for newspaper work calls for strong nerves and good physique. Of course it is necessary to have brains to succeed as a newspaper woman, but it is even more necessary to have health. And in the beginning, do not work too hard, and do not be anxious to make a record, for it is a great deal wiser to be moderately brilliant for a long time, than a meteor for a few months. I heard of a young woman who worked twenty hours a day and put in the other four worrying for fear she hadn't done quite enough, and the result was that she broke down having succumbed to nervous prostration, that old enemy of newspaper women.

Finally, whenever any efforts from your pen appears in print, cut it out, and paste it in a scrap-book, adding a few words, such as the date,

and the year, when such and such a sketch of yours was published, and in what paper. In this way, you will be able to perceive, by looking over your clippings, how much you have improved in your style of composition, and so forth, since you first began to write for the press. I keep such a scrap-book myself, and I often think that such a book is an excellent aid to self-education.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

ELLEN.—A well-known author has formulated the following rules for the guidance of those about to form a library:

1. Set apart a fixed sum, weekly or monthly, as the case may be in proportion to your income, and spend that and no more for books.
2. Always devote a portion of your money to acquiring works of reference.
3. Never buy a worthless book or edition.
4. Take care not to buy too many books of one class.
5. Do not, at least until you have a fair show of books, be deluded into buying sets of an author.
6. Do not spend too much on magazines.
7. Be particular as to the binding of your book.
8. Keep a catalogue of your books, entering in pencil (*or ink*) inside each the date of purchase and the cost and in the catalogue all particulars as to loans.
9. Take care to read what you buy, and buy only what you read.

C. R.—"Johnson's Boswell," is certainly a misquotation; it should read "Boswell's Johnson," for it was Boswell who wrote the biography of Samuel Johnson.

I would be exceedingly grateful if my patient deaf readers would kindly send me their answers to the following question:

"What books are your favorites, and in what way are they most helpful to you?"

HYPATIA BOYD.

Dunellen, N. J.

About one hundred deaf-mutes attended the ball of the Gun Club at this place on the evening of February 21st.

Taylor's hotel was the place advertised, but a hall two blocks away was engaged for the dancing and music. While dancing was in progress, a number of the gentlemen took part in a bowling contest at the hotel.

At midnight, the Gun Club's guests marched to the hotel for supper where they did ample justice to the good things provided.

On account of the rain which fell continuously after midnight many of the guests remained in the reception room of the hotel and enjoyed social intercourse till seven o'clock, there being no means of reaching their homes till then.

Among those present were: Messrs. Hodgson, Pach, Lounsbury, Soper, T. Rose, of New York; Messrs. Peter Redington, Selindler, Leo Greis and Shea, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. McManus and sister Miss Perry, Messrs. Daniel Ward, Newcomb and the Misses Dixon, Redman, and Finn, of Newark; Messrs. Pidcock and Robert Heller, of Lambertville, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Elam Will, and Messrs. Davis and King, of Easton, Pa.; Miss Lehr, of New Brunswick; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Penrose and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Penrose, of New Market; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Heller, of Dunellen; Mr. and Mrs. Coombs and sister, of Bound Brook; Rev. J. M. Koehler, of Philadelphia; and Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Porter, of Trenton.

A chocolate pitcher and a fancy work basket were chanced off, the former going to Peter Redington and the latter to the mistress of Taylor's hotel.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Messrs. McManus, Joe and Frank Penrose and Peter Redington. Daniel Ward acted as Floor Manager.

The forenoon of the 22nd, the Penroses, of New Market, who own very nice and comfortable cottages next door to each other, entertained a good many of their friends whom they had met at the ball.

Subscribe for the SILENT WORKER.

Pennsylvania.

ON February 8th, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet visited All Souls' Parish again, after a long absence. He was returning home from a journey to Washington and Baltimore. Although his visits here are much less frequent than formerly, he is as much liked as ever, as was fully proven by the large attendance at the informal reception tendered him at the Church hall on the evening of the day mentioned above.

The appearance of the Reverend Doctor did not seem to agree with the previously published reports of his health, so well did it impress us, though, however, he may simply have felt in high spirits at the sight of so many of his friends present and the knowledge that he was witnessing the fruits of his own labors, having started the Philadelphia Mission over forty years ago. At the invitation of the Rev. J. M. Koehler, Dr. Gallaudet delivered a highly interesting and instructive address, which we may divide into two parts—social and religious.

The first part treated of his social relations with and labors among the deaf, given in his usual happy and good-natured style; and the second was a lecture on six P's; namely, Peace, Patience, Perseverance, Purity, Patriotism, and Piety.

After the address, which was well appreciated, the deaf were given an opportunity to meet the Doctor.

Philadelphia had another big visitation of the fiery element on Friday evening, February 23, and among the business places burnt out was that of the R. C. Wall & Co., bicycle manufacturers. The Pennsylvania deaf know who Mr. Wall is; but, for the benefit of others, we may state that he is deaf, and his hearing wife, Miss A. B. Boyer, formerly taught in the Pennsylvania Institution. As far as can be learned at present, Mr. Wall's loss is \$15,000, and the insurance more than half the amount. He has opened an office nearly opposite his old place.

A committee of the Clerc Literary Association arranged and gave a pantomime entertainment at All Souls' Parish Hall, on the evening of February 22nd. The program consisted of two parts, as follows: First, "Simon's Mishaps; or The Hungarian Rendezvous." Second, "The Soldier for Love; or, A Hero in spite of Himself." Mr. William H. Lipsett took the leading part in both plays and acquitted himself admirably. He was supported by the following amateur "artists." Misses Annie J. Aner, Nettie Adams, Katie Eisele, Mrs. C. McVea, Mrs. L. Slifers and Messrs. Richard M. King, M. Gormley, H. G. Gunkel, Ira Poorman, J. A. Luke, A. Robb, Thos. E. Jones and Chas. M. Pennell.

The intention of the Committee was to provide an evening of amusement as well as to bring a little revenue to the Association and other objects were accomplished, judging from the large attendance and the way the plays were received.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Breen celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage at their cozy home on Patton street, on Wednesday evening, February 21st. Twenty-six guests assisted in making the brightest social of their wedded life. Hearty congratulations were offered them and they were also made the recipients of some beautiful and useful presents. Well in the evening, an appetizing supper was served the guests, and altogether a very enjoyable time was held by all.

A correspondent of the *Journal* reports that Oscar Young, a shoemaker of Catasau, Pa., will have ground broken for a house for himself in the Spring. If an attempt were made to find out how many deaf own houses in the state, it is likely that some interesting facts would be brought out. One thing we are certain of is that there are more such owners and prospective owners than in generally known.

The following Local Committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the Pittsburg Convention, August 29, 30 and 31st, 1900: G. M. Teegarden, Chairman, B. R. Allabough, H. B. McMasters, Archie Woodside, Rinhart Fritzges.

Mr. Solmon Bacharach, a well known deaf-mute of Philadelphia, died of consumption of the bowels, on January 17th, 1900, in the 48th year of his age. He was a cigar-box maker by occupation. His sudden taking off surprised his friends, nearly all of whom did not know of it until two days after his burial.

The Clerc Literary Association has adopted an emblem in the form of a keystone. The frame is of gilt, the face of enamel in two colors, pale blue and yellow, divided diagonally to represent Philadelphia's official emblem. Across the colors the letters C. L. A. run diagonally, the color line and letters forming an X. The emblem is the design of Mr. H. E. Stevens, of Merchantville, N. J.

Mr. Harry Smith, of Rosemont N. J., has obtained employment in a large printing house in Philadelphia and will reside there indefinitely.

J. S. REIDER.

Brevities from Britain.

IN my last budget of brevities, referring to the petition which the British deaf are getting up in favor of the Combined System, I was made to say that "16 out of the 41 elementary sounds uttered by the voice are not indicated by any distinctly visible motions of the lips." This, I fear, was a compositor's error. It should have read: "only 16 out of 41 elementary sounds uttered by the voice are indicated by any distinctly visible sign."

The petition itself appears to be popular with the deaf, who are signing it by hundreds. It is not likely to be presented, however, until public attention, which is now absorbed in the war in South Africa, is once more given to home affairs.

Captain Hogarth, the skipper of the *Shamrock*, recently beaten by your *Columbia*, has a brother and sister, both deaf-mutes, and resident in Glasgow, Scotland.

Miss Swainson, of the Palamecottah School for Indian deaf and dumb children, Southern India, left England for her eastern home on Dec. 5th. During her short stay in this country she raised over £1000, or about \$5000, mainly by her own personal efforts, lecturing in various towns, etc. She will now be able to build a suitable school-house with dormitories.

On Dec. 27th, a foot-ball match between teams representing the Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Institute and the Belfast Mission, was played at Belfast. The Lord Mayor of Belfast was present and a large number of the general public. After a good game the match resulted in a draw of three goals each. The proceeds were given to the Fund for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in South Africa.

A number of deaf ladies have formed what they call a Round Table Essay Club, the object of which is to set certain topics for discussion and criticism. It is national in character and the subscription is only one shilling per annum, which goes to form a prize fund. The Hon. Secretary is Miss M. C. Sharpe, of Raithby Grange, Spilsby, Lincoln County.

A general meeting of the members of the National Association of Teachers of the Deaf was held at Donchester on Dec. 2nd Lord Egerton, of Tatton, presiding. The meeting was chiefly remarkable for a stirring address by Mr. Edward Townsend, Vice-President of the Association, who contrasted the later opinions of Professor Graham Bell with his earlier ones. He showed that Dr. Bell had contradicted himself in more ways than one. For instance, he had declared before the Royal Commission twelve years ago that every deaf child could be taught to speak and that congenitally deaf children could be taught to speak as perfectly as hearing people. That was after he had had two year's experience. He did not say such things now, and was far more liberal in his estimates of other methods. He, for instance, looked with approval on the manual alphabet method of your Rochester School. Mr. Townsend said he was at one with Dr. Bell in his later expressions of opinion which had developed considerably since the time of his appearance before the Royal Commission.

FELIX ROHAN.

Victoria, Australia

Things in connection with the Adult Deaf and Dumb Mission of this colony are moving along very quietly and steadily. The piece of land we purchased last year is still lying vacant. We paid £1,600 for it, which left us about £500 in hand; we have therefore to start afresh and collect money for the bricks and mortar. The sub-committee have recently issued circulars to well-known business gentlemen and acquaintances soliciting aid towards our Building Fund.

We have every hope that in a little more than a year will see a start made in the erection of the long looked-for Church and Institute for the Melbourne Adult Deaf and Dumb.

A COMMUNION SERVICE.

At the beginning of June a Communion Sermon was held in the Mission Hall, Russell St., Melbourne. The Communion Sermon was preached by the Rev. H. W. H. Adeney (C. of E.) who has been a member of the committee for many years. He officiated at the Communion Service and dispensed the elements, of which about twenty-three of the deaf partook. Mr. Paterson, the Missionary, acted as interpreter throughout the entire service.

A PICNIC.

On Cup-day, Tuesday, November 7th. This is the great Melbourne race day when all the Melbourne "Sporting World and his wife" goes to see the races at Flemington. Needless to say it is a public holiday. The Melbourne "deaf-mute world and his wife" hold their annual picnic on this day, I suppose as a counter attraction to the racecourse. The Pic-nic was held this year as usual, the place selected for the fun being Mordialloc, a fashionable sea-side resort of Melbourne "Society" during the summer months, and a delightfully pretty place it is too, only seventeen miles from the city. I think there were about fifty deaf picnickers and their friends present, they had no organised mode of reaching the picnic ground. The picnickers were left to themselves to take any sort of conveyance that was most convenient to the cash in hand; that you know, is always the first consideration among the deaf and dumb. As to modes of conveyance, there were the trains, or rather, I should say, "trucks," for on such a popular holiday in Melbourne as Cup day there is such a demand on the rolling stock of the railway department that they have to bring into requisition every available thing on wheel to convey the Melbourne world and his wife here, there, and everywhere. We will purchase a first-class ticket and when we are admitted to the railway platform the railway commissioner respectfully invites us to step into a "truck" labelled to carry 10 tons. Well, there was no doubt the trains were the most convenient for the deaf as the greatest majority travelled so. A few rode out on bicycles and encountered a lot of sandy roads as is always the case about sea-side resorts. Another batch of the deaf, who evidently thought themselves above the "common people," came rolling down in a buggy. However, they all arrived one way or another and "fell to" to enjoy themselves at the usual picnic games, races, etc. As it was a very cloudy morning they had not been long started when the rain "fell too." Down it came drowning everything and continuing for several hours. Those who travelled down by the buggy got into the buggy, and those who travelled by the train got into a hall, as also did the cyclers. Rather an onslaught was made on the provisions, as each catered for themselves. There was a stir for a time getting tea ready, all the wood being wet, then the turning out of baskets, etc., with edibles and the sharing here and sharing there of sandwiches, buns, cakes and other fancy indigestibles too numerous to mention, and at last taking home more than they had eaten. The afternoon cleared up nicely and enabled them to finish the day with some sort of pleasure. The cyclists went home by train; it is ever so.

THE COLLECTOR.

Since June the collector has made several trips to the country districts, collecting on behalf of the Mission, adding £277.8.0. to the funds. He has visited ninety-two towns and been absent from Melbourne fourteen weeks. He is a cyclist and takes his bicycle with him sometimes, thus enabling him to visit many places he otherwise

could not go to by train. I wish all the readers of the SILENT WORKER a prosperous and happy new year. There is a "Motto" for 1900; "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

A. W. (MELBOURNE.)

Rev. Mr. Cloud's Reply To Mr. Pach.

To the Editor of the Silent Worker:

In view of certain statements made in the January issue of your valuable paper by Mr. A. L. Pach, of New York, kindly permit me to make a final statement simply as a matter of record. My only concern is that the public, at least the infinitesimal number interested in the subject under discussion, may have access to all of the facts bearing on the card.

Mr. Pach says that one of my demands for money was accompanied by the following threat: "If you do not send it by April 1st, I will expose you in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*." In the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* of October 7, 1897, Mr. Pach said: "About April 1st, last, Chairman Cloud of the Executive Committee of the N. A. D. wrote me a threatening letter, demanding \$25.00 or exposure in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*."

Here are the original letters published, in refutation of Mr. Pach's charges, in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* of October 14th, 1897.

ST. LOUIS MO., March 22, 1897.

MR. A. L. PACH,
NEW YORK.

DEAR SIR:—I have this day received the report of the Local Committee of the National Association of the Deaf. It contains a plain statement that you have failed to live up to your part of your contract to pay the National Association \$25.00 for the privilege of being the official photographer of the Philadelphia Convention. That part of the Report will be stricken out provided you settle in full with the Treasurer of the Local Committee on or before April 3rd, otherwise it will be published as submitted.

Yours truly,
JAS. H. CLOUD,
Chairman Executive Committee
National Association of the Deaf.

The Italics in the above communications are my own, so also are those in the communications below. Mr. Pach replied referring me to the Local Committee for the correspondence in the case to which I sent the following answer:

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 31, 1897.

MR. ALEX. L. PACH,
BOSTON MASS.

MY DEAR SIR:—I do not think it within my province to pass upon the merits of the issue you have with the Local Committee. The Committee has submitted its report and the Executive Committee has decided to make the report public. Should you at this late date decide to carry out your part of your contract, as I hope you will, I will arrange to have the report revised, so it will be satisfactory to all concerned—otherwise it will probably appear in the *Journal* of April 15th.

Yours truly,
JAS. H. CLOUD,
Chairman Ex. Com.

Instead of seeking to "expose" Mr. Pach it was my intention, if possible, to shield him from such exposure.

While Mr. Pach may have decidedly original views as to what constitutes a "threat" made by others, he comes close up to the generally accepted standard when he makes one himself as may be seen from the concluding part of his letter to me under the date of June 19th, 1899:

"If you prevent me from going [To the St. Paul Convention] it shall not end there, but if you persist in your plan to keep me away you will be sorry."

That's all.

Yours,

A. L. PACH.

The paralyzing effect of such dire calamity from such a source may be inferred from the concluding part of my reply to Mr. Pach under date of June 22, 1899:

"It is no desire, or intention, of mine to prevent you from going to St. Paul. It will be a national affair and you will have the same rights and privileges to which membership in the Association entitles any one. * * In conclusion I desire to emphasize the fact that I shall continue to insist, to the fullest extent of my power, that contracts in which the interests of the National Association are involved be fulfilled according to the letter and to the spirit—let the consequences be what they may."

Hoping to meet you at St. Paul, I am,

Yours very truly,

JAS. H. CLOUD.

According to Mr. Pach: "At St. Paul the edict went forth" that the St. Louis Convention of the National Association was going to place me in the presidential chair. That is the first I have heard of it and I sincerely hope it will be the last. It is a pleasure to know that this hope is fully shared by Mr. Pach. At St. Paul I invited the Convention to hold its next meeting in St. Louis during the centennial celebration of the Louisiana Purchase. My address was made a few minutes before final adjournment. After summing up the many attractions and advantages of St. Louis as a convention city, I closed by saying that St. Louis had no candidates. As a rule presidents of the National Association of the Deaf have been elected in their own city, and by state, local votes. I hope such will not be the case in St. Louis. Mr. Pach says my work as Chairman of the Executive Committee is criterion enough why I should not again hold office. In this I heartily agree with him. But should the unexpected and undesired happen he will find me just as resolved to do my duty with malice towards none and with charity for all as he did in 1896-1899.

JAS. H. CLOUD.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1900.

[Mr. Pach says he has nothing further to say, so the above closes the discussion.—ED. WORKER.]

All Sorts.

We expect the graduates of this school, when they leave us, to go to work and support themselves, without asking any favors. And they do it. Of course, at times hardships have come to many of them, but with stout hearts and skilled hands, and—best of all—a real love for work, and a fixed habit of doing it, they have little trouble in finding work, and less in keeping their places. They ask no special favors, only to be paid a fair price for what they do. Many of them are working in places that they got when they left school five, ten, fifteen years ago. They are contented and prosperous—living examples of the wisdom of the state in educating them. They have no 'plea' to make, and would scorn to have one made for them.—*Mirror*.

A decided quickening of interest in the cause of education of the deaf is evinced by the many contributions from private citizens which some of our schools have recently received. Notable among these is the Gilmore Gymnasium which has just been erected at the Clarke School. In speaking of this Miss Yale, the principal, says: "No event in the history of the school for many years has aroused such enthusiastic delight as the beautiful gift of our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore. The gymnasium building is itself most attractive and most complete in all its appointments. The lower floor contains a fine bowling alley, cloak rooms, instructor's room and lavatories with shower baths. On the upper floor is the gymnasium proper with running-track. The apparatus is of the Swedish method and is of the best grade."—*Optic*.

The New Jersey school sadly needs a new school building. The present building is very inadequate in every respect. It never was intended for its present purpose.

Col. Long is now the possessor of a nice set of burglar's tools. It does not necessarily follow that he has any designs on the safes in this vicinity (or Mr. Schoolfield's only remaining pair of pajamas). Having been trained up in the way he should go when a boy he goes to bed "at early candle light" and does not approve of midnight journeys, to say nothing of his prejudice against methods of getting rich other than the six per cent. The tools belonged to the gang of burglars recently convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary from this county and were presented to the Colonel's museum.—*Kentucky Standard*.

The Colonel has something to fall back upon now for support if he loses his present situation, which we hope for the benefit of all concerned will not happen.

The SILENT WORKER, of Trenton, N. J., enforces its plea for new buildings by cuts of the finest institutions in the country. This makes a very attractive number, and surely strengthens its request. New Jersey, of course, can well afford to do the necessary, not to say handsome, thing for its deaf, and we expect to hear of the success of the application before long. Like the New Jersey Institution, the Kansas Institution needs a building for school-rooms and gymnasium, and one for hospital purposes.—*Kansas Star*.

A number of Kentucky Congressmen have been heard from in answer to protests of the deaf of this State against the Garrett Bill (to appropriate \$100,000, for oral homes) and from the tenor of their replies we opine that the measure will not get many votes among the Kentucky delegation.—*Kentucky Standard*.

Mr. Charles Kerney, Manager of the *Once Week*, which is to make its first appearance in March, writes that he never authorized the statement in circulation that his paper will cost the subscriber \$2.50.

The *Catholic Deaf-Mute* is the name of a small monthly magazine just started by James F. Donnelly of 291 Glenmore avenue, Brooklyn Borough, New York City. The subscription price is fifty cents a year.

Jay C. Howard, Secretary-Treasurer of the Howard Investment Co., writes that company is a-humming. Improvements are soon to be made in one of the properties of the Howard Investment Co., that will increase its value ten per cent. Other deals are in contemplation which Mr. Howard believes will be of mutual benefit to all holders of stock in the company.

If vaccination will prevent small-pox, we are safe in proclaiming in advance that there will be none of that dread disease in the Institution, but it will take a couple of weeks' suffering with sore arms to become immune. Beginning last Saturday, the physicians vaccinated the pupils as rapidly as they could perform the operation for several hours, and completed their work this week. Every pupil who had not been vaccinated within the past seven years was operated upon, and "Don't touch me" is becoming the most common phrase in the school.

The boys are adopting some curious devices to remind people to keep their hands off their sore arms, the most popular of which is a strip of leather stuck full of tacks strapped onto the arm, with the points of the tacks outward. He who grasps the infernal machine will have cause to regret it, and will not have to be reminded a second time.—*Silent Hoosier*.

Whence did the boys learn to guard their sore arms with tacks? Is it instinct or what? Years and years ago the boys at the New York institution did the same thing under similar circumstances and for that matter they seem to do it everywhere.

We contemplate adding another industry for the girls of our school at the opening of the next session. In this department we will teach practical cooking, and as far as possible culinary science. We expect to admit thirty girls to this department divided into three classes.—*Kelly Messenger*.

The name of the street on which the Rhode Island School is situated has been changed from East Avenue to Hope Street, probably for the reason that there is more hope in that street than in any other. The folks at that school are trying to restore the deaf to society by speech, you understand.—*West Va. Tablet*.

Mr. Allabough is in the East on a tour of inspection, and he will visit a number of schools before he returns. His first stop was at Mt. Airy. From there he goes to Trenton, New York city and Washington, and it may be to other cities. He will no doubt get many ideas which will help him in his work.—*Western Pennsylvanian*.

Mr. A. was here on Jan. 26th and 27th and spent several social hours with Messrs. Walker, Porter and Lloyd and visited the educational and industrial departments. His account of the fire was very interesting.

THE NEWSPAPER FREE TO EVERY BODY IN NEW JERSEY. NO HOMES HAPPY WITHOUT IT.

The *Once a Week*, the only illustrated and absolutely independent newspaper for the deaf in the world, will appear March 22, at Evansville, Ind. It will have eighteen brightest deaf scholars as Editors and 850 correspondents and contributors of national reputation. Correspondents have already been engaged in every State and foreign country, and no expense will be spared to make the paper a first class one in every detail.

Every deaf-mute should consider it his personal duty to stand by his own paper, without which life would hardly be worth living.

The *Once a Week* will be sent free to every body of good character for a few week's trial. If the paper fails to please it can be stopped without any expense. They want your full address at once. Please show the paper to your friends.

The Manager of the *Once a Week* was in New York a few days ago to make definite arrangements to send 75 deaf tourists—60 gentlemen and 15 ladies—to the old world in June, to be gone until September. This great trip will be fully described in the first number of the *Once a Week* with numerous attractive illustrations.

The first issue of the *Once a Week* will be a magnificent one. It will have a striking cover in colors by its own artist of national reputation. The newspaper will be remarkably interesting and instructive. The first edition will be limited to 50,000 copies.

Do not fail to send your address immediately to the *Once a Week* Company, Evansville Ind.

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Bits of Science.

EDITED BY R. B. LLOYD, A.B.

Wood Alcohol.—It is not generally known that 60 per cent. of wood may be converted into liquid. The strongest hydraulic presses would not squeeze out half of one per cent. of moisture from dry wood, but by putting the same material into an iron retort and converting it into charcoal by means of heat, the gases and smoke to the extent of fully 65 per cent. of the weight of the wood may be converted into a liquid called pyroligneous acid, and from it are obtained wood alcohol, acetate of lime and wood tars. A cord of wood weighing 4,000 pounds produces about 2,650 pounds of pyroligneous acid and 700 pounds of charcoal. The pyroligneous acid from one cord of wood produces nine gallons of 82 per cent. crude wood alcohol, 200 pounds of acetate of lime and about 25 gallons of tar, besides 35 bushels of charcoal. After the pyroligneous acid is neutralized with lime the wood alcohol is distilled off, the lime holding the acetic acid in solution. After the separation of the wood spirit the remaining liquid is boiled down in open pans to a sugar, which is dried, and becomes the acetate of lime of commerce. Acetate of lime is used for making acid. Fully three-fifths of all the wood alcohol and acetate of lime produced in the world are made in the spirit the remaining liquid is boiled down in open pans to a sugar, which is dried, and becomes the acetate of lime of commerce. Acetate of lime is used for making acid. Fully three-fifths of all the wood alcohol and acetate of lime produced in the world are made in the United States, and 15,000 acres per year are cleared for this purpose. Wood alcohol affords a perfect substitute for grain alcohol for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, and at less than one-third the cost. It is used principally as a solvent in the making of shellac varnish, and in making celluloid, photographic paper, etc. It makes many beautiful dye tints, is an antiseptic, and much used for liniments and for skin rubbing in bath houses.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

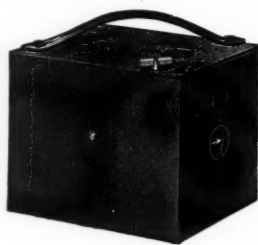
Who Invented the Marine Steam-Engine?—The invention of the marine steam-engine has a vast number of claimants. One looks around the crowd bewildered. If I may, with the utmost modesty, venture an opinion, I should say that the first man to give practical and useful form to the idea of driving a wooden hull by steam machinery was Symington, who, in 1801, fitted up a steamboat at the instance of Lord Dundas for the Forth and Clyde Canal Company. She towed two vessels of an aggregate burden of a hundred and forty tons, at the rate of three and a quarter per hour, in the teeth of a strong breeze. Justice should be done to John Fitch, however, an American, who so early as 1784 had obtained rights to run steamboats on the Virginia and Maryland. His partner was one Rumsy. Afterwards the states Pennsylvania and New York granted Fitch exclusive rights in the use of their waters. His boat was of nine tons, and his engine drove her five miles an hour. He failed for want of money, and died by his own hands in 1798. One who knew him says he could think of nothing but his steamboat, and he fell into rags and broken boots through wandering about talking of her. The same authority says that he met him at the house of a boat-builder, a man named Wilson, with whom was associated his blacksmith, Peter Brown, where, after indulging himself for some time in his never-failing topic of deep excitement, he concluded with these memorable words: "Well, gentlemen, though I shall not live to see the time, you will, when steamboats will be preferred to all other means of conveyance, and especially for passengers; and they will be particularly useful in the navigation of the river Mississippi." He then retired, on which Brown, turning to Wilson, exclaimed in a tone of deep sympathy, "Poor fellow! what a pity he is crazy!"—*Pall Mall.*

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those intending to teach and \$200 for others.

The cost for day pupils is four dollars a year for
cost of books for those intending to teach, and from \$26
to \$58 per year, according to grade, for those in the
Model.

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steam, well ventilated, provided with baths and the
modern conveniences. The sleeping rooms are nicely
furnished and very cosy.

For further particulars apply to the Principal,

J. M. GREEN.

I have used Ripans Tabules with so much
satisfaction that I can cheerfully recommend
them. Have been troubled for about three years
with what I called bilious attacks coming on
regularly once a week. Was told by different
physicians that it was caused by bad teeth, of
which I had several. I had the teeth extracted,
but the attacks continued. I had seen advertise-
ments of Ripans Tabules in all the papers but
had no faith in them, but about six weeks since a
friend induced me to try them. Have taken but
two of the small 5-cent boxes of the Tabules and
have had no recurrence of the attacks. Have
never given a testimonial for anything before,
but the great amount of good which I believe has
been done me by Ripans Tabules induces me to
add mine to the many testimonials you doubtless
have in your possession now. A. T. DEWITT.

I want to inform you,
in words of highest
praise, of the benefit I
have derived from Ri-
pans Tabules. I am a
professional nurse and
in this profession a
clear head is always
needed. Ripans Tabu-
les does it. After one
of my cases I found
myself completely run
down. Acting on the
advice of Mr. Geo. Bow-
er, Ph. G., 388 Newark
Ave., Jersey City, I took
Ripans Tabules with
grand result.
MISS BESSIE WIEDMAN.

Mother was troubled
with heartburn and
sleeplessness, caused
by indigestion, for a
good many years. One
day she saw a testi-
monial in the paper
indorsing Ripans
Tabules. She deter-
mined to give them a
trial, was greatly
relieved by their use
and now takes the
Tabules regularly. She keeps a few cartons
Ripans in the house and says she will
not be without them. The heartburn and sleep-
lessness have disappeared with the indigestion
which was formerly so great a burden for her.
Our whole family take the Tabules regularly,
especially after a hearty meal. My mother is
fifty years of age and is enjoying the best of
health and spirits; also eats hearty meals, an im-
possibility before she took Ripans Tabules.
ANTON H. BLAUKEN.

I have been a great sufferer from constipation
for over five years. Nothing gave me any relief.
My feet and legs and abdomen were bloated so I
could not wear shoes on my feet and only a loose
dress. I saw Ripans Tabules advertised in our
daily paper, bought some and took them as
directed. Have taken them about three weeks
and there is such a change! I am not constipated
any more and I owe it all to Ripans Tabules.
I am thirty-seven years old, have no occupation,
only my household duties and nursing my sick
husband. He has had the dropsy and I am trying
Ripans Tabules for him. He feels some better
but it will take some time, he has been sick so
long. You may use my letter and name as you
like.
MRS. MARY GORMAN CLARKE.

I have been suffering from headaches ever
since I was a little girl. I could never ride in a
car or go into a crowd-
ed place without get-
ting a headache and
sick at my stomach. I
heard about Ripans
Tabules from an aunt
of mine who was tak-
ing them for catarrh of
the stomach. She had
found such relief from
their use she advised
me to take them too,
and I have been doing
so since last October,
and will say they have
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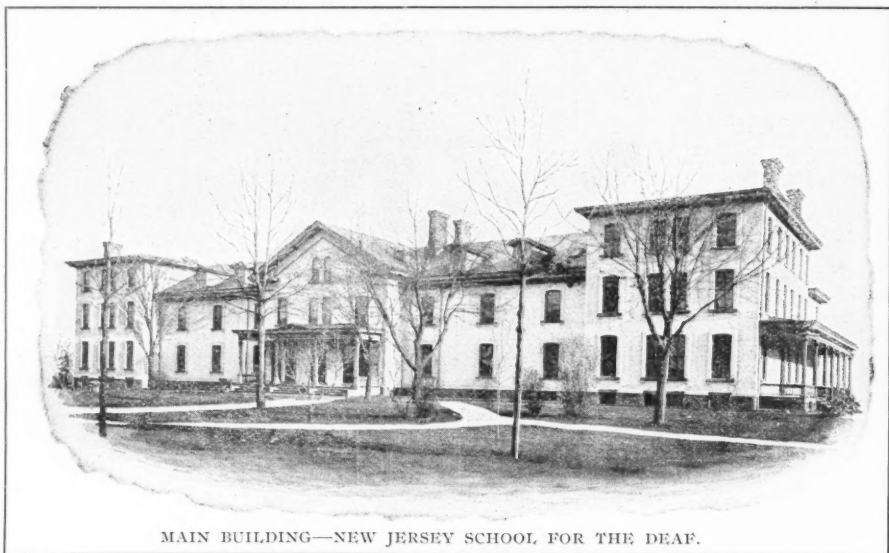
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